Monday, February 27, 1978
Phalguna 8, 1899 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, February 27, 1978/Phalguna 8, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

छोटे सिंचाई प्रोग्राम सम्बंधी राज सहायता योजना

*81. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने छोटे सिंचाई प्रोग्रामों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वर्तमान राज सहायता योजना का विस्तार करने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A proposal to make subsidy available under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to small and marginal farmers for private minor irrigation works outside the areas covered under Central Sector projects, such as Small Farmers Development Agencies, Drought Prone Area Programmes, Integrated Tribal Development Programmes and Command Area Development Programmes is under consideration.

श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले वर्षों में छोटे किसानों को जो ऋण दिए गए, उन में इन्जिन डीलर्स और बैंकों के कर्मचारियों में बहुत जबर्दस्त शोषण किया है, उन को धोखा दिया है और अब उन की जमीनें नीलाम की जा रही हैं। क्या सरकार उन को ऋणों की अदायगी में कोई सुविधा देने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह सवाल सब्सिडी के बारे में था, जिस का मैंने जबाव दिया है। कुछ इन्जिन वालों या बैंक कर्मचारियों ने उन को लूटा है, जैसा माननीय सदस्य बतला रहे है, इस के बारे में अभी हमारे ध्यान में कोई बात नहीं आई है।

श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : यह ठीक है कि मंत्रालय की तरफ से सब्सिडी देने का काम हुआ है और आगे भी देने की आप की योजना है, लेकिन सब्सिडी की लालच में जब किसान रुपया लेने बैंक में जाता है तो बैंक कर्मचारी उस को धोखा देकर उस से कमीशन लेते हैं, गलत माल देते हैं, जिस की वजह से उन को दिए गए इन्जिन्ज काम नहीं करते हैं। आप आज के अखबार में देखें—वसूली का समय आ गया है, सैकड़ों किसानों की जमीनें नीलाम पर चढ़ाई जा रही है, जबकि वास्तव में उन का पैसा नहीं मिला था और यदि मिला भी था तो बहुत कम मिला था, जिस से काम नहीं चल सकता था। उन की छोटी-छोटी जमीनें बिक रही हैं, इस के लिए आप क्या इन्तजाम करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : असल में यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस का है कि वे देखें कि पैसा किस तरह से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट होता है, किस तरह से उन को कर्ज दिया जाता है, कोई स्माल और मरजिनल फार्मर्स को लूट तो नहीं

रहा है या बैंक वाले तो उन को नहीं लूट रहे हैं। जैसा मेम्बर साहब बतला रहे हैं कि कुछ बैंक कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो रिश्वत लेते हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि आप यह बात स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की नालिज में लायें, ताकि उन के खिलाफ मुनासिब कार्यवाही की जा सके। मैं भी यही समझता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ फौरन एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार ने छोटी सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी कितनी धनराशि सहायता के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को देने का निश्चय किया है ? क्या यह बात सही है कि राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार जो पैसा आपसे मांगा है, वह पैसा देने में आपको कठिनाई हो रही है ? क्या ऐसी राज्य सरकारें भी है जो अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की राशि से 70–80 प्रतिशत राशि सिंचाई योजनाओं पर खर्च करने वाली हैं ? ऐसी परिस्थिति में आप क्या उन्हें विशेष सहायता केन्द्रीय कोष से देंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह सवाल इससे नहीं उठता है। सवाल यह है whether it is a fact that Government have decided to extend the present subsidy scheme with a view to encourage minor irrigation programmes.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सहायता के रूप में कितना पैसा देने का निश्चय किया है और उन सरकारों ने कितना मांगा है ? यह जबाव देने में क्या दिक्कत आ रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot answer without notice; he has not got the material.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इससे यह सवाल निकलता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I suggest to the hon. Minister to accept a short notice question to be given by Mr. Kachwai.

MR. SPEAKER: You give notice.

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : आप मुझे इसके बारे में नोटिस दीजिए, मैं इस बात की आपको जानकारी दूंगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are many regions and states which are suffering from serious imbalances and they are having irrigated lands for below the national level. In that context, has any special priority been fixed or special allocations being contemplated to be made for such regions and states, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The question is not of small or minor irrigation but regarding subsidised schemes. If the hon. Member wants specific information regarding irrigation, let him put the question that way and I shall supply the information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने छोटे सिंचाई प्रोग्रामों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वर्तमान राज्य सहायता योजना का विस्तार करने का निश्चय किया है, यह प्रश्न है ?

SHRI JJYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are now taking about giving subsidy for minor irrigation for different states. In that context I am asking the regions where there are irrigated-area-figures below the national average and whether in the matter of granting subsidy any special consideration is shown, if not the reason thereof?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Subsidy is granted only for the centrally sponsored schemes: small farmers development agency, drought prone area programmes, integrated tribal development programme and command area development programme. These are the four programmes under which subidies are being given. This has

been taken up in about 3000 blocks out of 5026 blocks; so that area has been covered and in those areas subsidies are being allowed. It is not allocation to States.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU: I used the word 'regions' priority for backward areas.

श्री लाल जी भाई : तीन साल के दौरान केन्द्र ने किस-किस राज्य को कितनी-कितनी राशि छोटे किसानों के लिए दी है। कछवाय जी ने यही मालूम करने की कोशिश की है और मंत्री जी टालमटोल कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तीन साल में प्रान्तवार कितनी-कितनी पूंजी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने छोटे किसानों के लिए दी है? मैं यह भी जाना चाहता हूं कि छोटे किसानों से जो ब्याज लिया जाता है उसको माफ करने पर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें विचार कर रहीं हैं? यदि नहीं तो इस का क्या कारण है?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : पहला सवाल तो उन्होंने यह पूछा है कि कितनी राशि तीन साल में खर्च हुई है या दी गई है। मेरे पास जो थोड़े थोड़े आंकड़े हैं वे मैं बता देता हूं। 1974–75 में डी पी ए पी के नीचे 7 करोड़ 22 लाख रुपया, 1975–76 में 8 करोड़ 70 लाख रुपया और 1976–77 में 14 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ और इस साल भी आशा है कि तकरीबन इतना ही खर्च होगा। इसी तरह से आई टी डी पी के नीचे 1976-77 में 9 करोड़ 65 लाख और 1977–78 में 12 करोड़ 44 लाख रुपया। इसी तरह से सी ए डी पी के नीचे 1975–76 में 1 करोड़ 12, 1976-77 में 2 करोड़ 53 लाख और 1977–78 में अंदाजा है कि 3 करोड़ 84 लाख रुपया खर्च होगा।

श्री लाल जी भाई : बिना ब्याज ऋण क्या आप देंगे या ऋण माफी के बारे में राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं नहीं, यह नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री लाल जी भाई : दर कम करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो, नो।

श्री राम मूर्ति : मंत्री जी को मालूम होगा कि प्रैक्टिस यह है कि सब्सिडी के मामले में जो लोग एप्लीकेशन ब्लाक लेवल पर देते हैं तो हर ब्लाक में कुछ इंजन मखसूस कर रखे गए हैं और एप्लीकेंट्स को मजबूर किया जाता है कि उन में से ही किसी को वे छांट ले। उन में से कोई अच्छा होता है और कोई नहीं भी होता है। इस तरह से वह आदमी बंध जाता है और मजबूर हो कर उनको पैसा भी देना पड़ता है। क्या कोई ऐसी स्कीम आपके दिमाग में है या ऐसी इंस्ट्रकशंज इशू करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि देश के अन्दर कुछ खास किस्म के जो अच्छे इंजन माने जाते हैं उनकी लिस्ट बना दी जाए और उन में से किसी को भी वे लोग छांट ले और उनको किसी भी प्रकार से मजबूर न किया जाए कि वे कोई खास किस्म का इंजन ही लें। वे स्वछंदतापूर्वक काम कर सकें क्या इस पर आप ध्यान देंगे।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : अब भी कुछ खास किस्म के इन्जनों की लिस्टें बनती हैं स्टेट वाइज। कुछ स्टेट में भी तैयार होते है, बिग हाउसिस किलोस्कर वगैरह बनाते हैं। ब्लाक्स में जो लिस्टें रहती हैं उन पर माननीय सदस्य एतराज कर रहे हैं। यह भी कहा गया है कि उन में से कुछ खराब होते हैं। जब बाजार में कोई चीज ली जाती है तो कोई न कोई खराब भी निकल आती है। लिस्टें इस खयाल से तैयार की गई हैं कि अच्छे इंजन किसानों को मिल सकें। हर किसान यह नहीं जानता है कि कौन सा मेक अच्छा हैं। माननीय

सदस्य यह सुझाव दे रहे हैं कि सेंटर से कोई लिस्ट बना करके दे दी जाए। उस पर भी ऐसा ही एतराज हो जाएगा, उस में से भी हो सकता है कि कोई खराब निकल आए। ट्रैक्टरों में से दो तीन पंजाब में भी अच्छे नहीं चले और उस पर एजीटेशन हुआ सेंटर के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद : छोटे किसानों को सहायता देने की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत किसानों के बहुत से समूह ऐसे हैं जो उन नदियों की अगल बगल या नदी दोआब में रहते हैं जो बहुत छोटी जोत के कृषक हैं और वे इस सहायता से वंचित रह जाते हैं। क्या सरकार ऐसे छोटे किसानों का सर्वेक्षण कराएंगी ताकि उनको भी वित्तीय सहायता मिल सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एराइज नहीं होता है।

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद : कुछ ब्लाक्स को सरकार ने लिया है। क्या सरकार नया सर्वेक्षण कराएगी ताकि जो उपेक्षित भूभाग हैं उनको लिस्ट में जोड़ा जा सके ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : अभी ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: While the subsidies involve the problem of administration, sometimes administrative mal-practices creep in. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would look into this fact that recently the development of agricultural irrigation has slowed down and it is likely to adversely affect the development of agriculture and agricultural production. To my mind unless the Ministry makes proper assesment of the problem increasing the subsidy may not be a solution to the problem.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a suggestion.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would like to know his reaction.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The speed of development of minor irrigation has not slowed down. It has rather improved considerably. We are not depending only on giving subsidy. This is only given to the marginal farmers, small farmers and community works. In other places, minor irrigation work is being stepped up. In fact, we are doing about twice as much as what was being done previously.

President Sahitya Akademi

*83. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sahitya Akademi has been without a President for very long;

(b) whether this has seriously affected the work of the Akademi; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) After the demise of Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji on 29-5-1977, Dr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Vice-President was designated as Acting President by the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi till Prof. Umashankar Joshi was elected as President on 4-2-1978 in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the Akademi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The Minister rightly mentioned that on 29-5-1977 Dr. Suniti Kumar Chattopadhyaya, the former President, expired and new President was appointed only on 4-2-78. I put in my question on 31-1-78 and I am thankful to the minister that after I had put my question at least he appointed the new President. The

minister himself is a literateur. May I know why there was this delay of 9 months in the appointment of the President causing disruption in the work? May I know whether Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was consulted in the matter?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: He was not consulted. The consultation is to take place with 82 members of the General Council. They will have to be invited to propose one name each in the prescribed form for the election of the President. There are 82 members and naturally it took some time. In the meantime, to meet the exigencies, an acting arrangement was made nearly 3 months after the expiry of Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Are there other institutions in the Education Ministry in which the posts of President are lying vacant and if so, what steps are the Government taking to fill up the vacancies?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very big ministry and he may require notice.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There are 43 independent institutions under my ministry. It is very difficult for me to say.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: May I know whether the Minister has seen newspaper reports that the work inside the Akademi was seriously impaired due to the long absence of the President in spite of the temporary appointment of somebody? I have got clippings with me.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have not seen the reports, but as far as I know, it is a society where the President generally presides over the meetings and also the General Council meetings. The day to day work is done by other officers, who were carrying on the work.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, साहित्य अकादमी में पिछले 5, 6 सालों से लगातार बजाय इसके कि साहित्यकार, लिट्रेरी आदमियों को अपोइंट किया जाय, उसके बजय पोलिटिकल तौर पर जो कम्युनिस्ट आइडियोलाजी के लोग हैं, ऐसे लोगों को भर्ती किया गया । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि उन में से ऐसे लोगों को निकाल कर केवल जो लिट्रेरी फ़िगर्स हैं उन्हीं को रखा जायगा ?

श्री ज्योतिमय बसु : मध्य प्रदेश असेम्बली में जनता पार्टी के एम० एल० ए० कह रहे हैं कि 9 करोड़ रु० बाहर से लिया है आर० एस० एस० के लिये ।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir the Sahitya Akademi has its own rules and regulations and all the appointments are made only according to those rules and regulations. If certain people following a certain political ideology come in, we cannot control that.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Sahitya Akademi award for books is given according to political motives. If not, what is the reason for having given the award for the book written in Tamil, viz, **Kuridhi Punul** which has no value at all and which clearly reveals that there is always reward for violence?

MR. SPEAKER: How can he answer that question? He would not have known about it. Somebody else has given the award.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: What is the criterion for giving the award?

MR. SPEAKER: That is right—What is the criterion?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, the question does not arise from this.

MR. SPEAKER: He said he is not able to answer that question.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister is aware, the Sahitya Akademi was headed in the past by stalwarts like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Zakir Hussain and then lately Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, who unfortunately passed away last year. May I know whether it is a fact that it is for the first time now that the Sahitya Akademi's General Council have unanimously elected Prof. Uma Shankar Joshi a former Member of Rajya Sabha and incidentally and more importantly, a creative artist, who is attending office now fairly regularly. In view of all this may I get an assurance from the hon. Minister that the Government will try to see that an impression which is created in the public mind in the country at large that these Akademies, notably the Sahitya Akademi, are being run almost as extra departments of the Government establishments and that they are not getting the kind of free atmosphere in which creative artists can function with tremandous literary achievement, is removed. Will he give us an assurance that the Sahitya Akademi will be free from all such Government interference under the new Janata Government?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, the hon. Member himself just now pointed out that very celebrated and eminent people were Chairman of Sahitya Akademi. I do not know how they could be prevailed over to make this Institution a Government Department. This is not correct.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: He has not answered the question.

MR. SPEAKER: He does not know about it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I said there is an impression in the country and it is for the Government to see that the impression is removed.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: If that impression is there, it is a wrong impression which should go.

New Guidelines to Farmers regarding Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

*86 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report in the *Hindustan Times* of 29th January, 1978 in which it is stated that the farmers are in the dark about the new Guidelines issued by the Government on the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government in these Guidelines have relaxed several restrictions for the land to help farmers to carry out improvement work on their land on the utilisation of excess vacant land and to encourage building activities; and

(c) if so, what machinery have Government evolved to apprise the farmers on these new Guidelines?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) : (क) जी, हां । तथापि, यह रिपोर्ट तथ्यात्मक रूप से सही नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, हां । खेती बाड़ी जारी रखने के लिये किन्तु जिस भूमि के लिए छूट दी गयी है उसे भवन निर्माण गतिविधि सहित किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ।

(ग) मार्ग निदश जारी किए जाने के तुरन्त बाद एक प्रेस नोट जारी किया गया था जो समाचार पत्रों में छापा गया था । संबंधित राज्यों द्वारा इन मार्ग निदेशों के कार्यान्वियन के लिए इस मंत्रालय ने नगर भमि अधिकतम सीमा की क्षेत्रीय समिति बना दी है ।

श्री दुर्गाचन्द : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि अरबन लैंड (सीलिंग एंड रैगूलेशन) एक्ट, 1976 के रूल्स में जो आपने तरमीम की है या जो गाइडलाइन्स दी हैं, उस में एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को क्या सुविधाएं दी हैं, क्या उनका मेन जिस्ट वह बतायेंगे ?

श्री राम किंकर : इस में हमने यह 4 सुझाव दिये हैं :

(1) यह भूमि केवल खेती बाड़ी के प्रयोग में लाई जाये,

(2) इस भूमि को जब कभी अन्य किसी प्रयोग में लाने का प्रस्ताव हो तो सरकार अथवा संबंधित सक्षम राज्य-करण को पूरक सूचना देनी चाहिये,

(3) इस भूमि का अन्तरण, बिक्री पट्टे वगैरह अन्य किसी प्रकार बिना सरकार की अनुमति के न किये जायें और इस भूमि को न तो भूखंडों में बांटा जाये और न बेचा जाये, किन्तु बैंक से ऋण अथवा अन्य किसी वित्तीय संस्था से ऋण लिये वगैर इस भूमि को रेहन रखने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, तथा

(4) यदि जब किसी राज्य सरकार को इस बात संतुष्टि हो जाती है कि (I) से (III) तक की किसी भी शर्त की अवहेलना हुई है, अथवा यदि राज्य सरकार इस छूट दी गई भूमि को अपने निजी प्रयोजन के लिए चाहती हो, तो राज्य सरकार इस छूट को वापस ले सकती है ।

श्री दुर्गाचंद : मैं यह जानना चाहता कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जो गाइड-लाइन्ज दी गई हैं, और रूल्ज में जो एमेंड-मेंट्स हुए हैं, क्या उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक तरीके से हुआ है और क्या, उन की पब्लिसिटी का इन्तजाम किया गया है ।

श्री राम किंकर : हाल ही में ये गाइड-लाइन्ज हर एक प्रदेश और संघ-शासित राज्य को दी गई हैं और उन पर अमल किया जा रहा है । इस के लिए एक समिति का गठन हुआ है और चार रिजनल समितियां बनी हैं । इस समिति के सदस्य और हमारे अधिकारी प्रदेशों में जा कर अध्ययन करते हैं कि इस संबंध में क्या वित्तीय तथा प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयां और कानूनी अड़चने हैं । समिति उन पर विचार-विमर्ष करती है और अपने सुझाव देती है । इस बात का प्रयास किया जाता है कि उन गाइड-लाइन्ज को सही रूप से लागू किया जाये ।

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या नगरीय भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा विनियमन) अधिनियम के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास ऐसे बहुत से प्रतिवेदन आये हैं, जिन में और ढ़ील देने की प्रार्थना की गई है, यदि, हां, तो उस पर क्या विचार हो रहा है और कब तक निर्णय हो जायेगा ।

श्री राम किंकर : इस वक्त मेरे पास यह सूचना नहीं है कि कुछ प्रार्थना-पत्र आये हैं, लेकिन अभी ढील देने की पुनः बात नहीं की जा रही है । अभी गाइडलाइन्ज को सही तरीके से लागू करने का पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

Cost of Production of Khandsari Sugar

*87. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what figure as cost of production of khandsari sugar is accepted by Government;

(b) item-wise split up of this figure in the case of khandsari sugar pre-

pared through sulphur process and for the other type of khandsari sugar;

(c) whether during the last 5 years local taxes and excise duty on khandsari sugar was raised 600 per cent from the prevailing rate as in 1973; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the khandsari manufacturing industry is going through heavy financial losses in spite of its being rural based, labour intensive and agricultural industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). As the Khandsari Industry is licensed, regulated and controlled by the State Governments the information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt. Khandsaris vary widely in size, technology, age of plant, recovery etc. and, therefore, in costs. Their cost-prices structure has not been investigated by any expert agency of the Government of India. From information available so far, the cost of production of sulphur khandsari is indicated around Rs. 265 inclusive of excise duty. But claims from the industry pitch it upto a figure of even Rs. 320 per quintal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Representations have been received by Govt. from khandsari industry alleging that they are suffering financial losses.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I must first voice my and my collegue's dissatisfaction with the reply given to my question. It is something like playing about the bush. The question of khandsari sugar has been raging for the last six months. Many of us have had the occasion to meet the hon. Minister and placing before him the cost structure of the entire khandsari industry, i.e. of the different types of khandsari productions.

MR. SPEAKER: Shall we confine ourselves to the supplementary?

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: And I fail to understand how it is being said here now, that information is being sought from the State Governments. I fail to understand why the Central Government has not yet appointed any investigating or expert committee to go into the cost structure of different methods of khandsari sugar and if they have not appointed, it will Government appoint, or think of appointing a Comprehensive expert committee to go into the complete question of khandsari production?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: As I have stated earlier, there are different kinds of khandsari units, ranging from the very small one, upto almost a mini-factory. Their technologies are different. Their scales of operation are different. Their recoveries are different. So, there can be no one cost of production in the case of units of different sizes. (*Interruptions*). The excise duty is also different, for your information. But nevertheless, I have already decided to appoint a group of officers to carry out trials this year, and see what the cost will be; and it may be that after a few months, we may be in a position...but again, as I said, there are defferent kinds of khandsari; and it is not just easy to say, or give one reply. It will vary from the small unit to the large unit.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: In reply to part (c) of the question the Minister stated "No, Sir." Leaving aside the State taxes, cess, local taxes and sales tax, will the hon. Minister explain by how much percentage the excise duty has been increased during the last five years?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The question was whether it has been raised by 600 per cent and I said "No, Sir." The fact is that it was increased by 400 per cent.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: On what basis was this increased by 400 per cent?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister should not have simply stated "No"; he should have given the correct information.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: As is well known, the international price of sugar went up very high. The Government of India wanted to take advantage of that. So, they imposed a heavy excise duty on mill sugar so that the consumption may be reduced. As a consequence of that, the price of sugar in the Indian market rose very high. So, a big margin of profit was left for khandsari. That is why a very stiff excise duty was imposed so that part of the profit could be siphoned away from them.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My hon. friend, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit, is pleading for the khandsari units. I am sorry for that, because an organised effort has been made by the khandsari units to fight against the sugarcane growers throughout the country. They are not giving a remunerative price to the farmers. They are holding the farmers to ransom. As a result of that, the farmers are suffering not only in UP but also in Karnataka.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, the Minister must know the background so that he can answer the question. He has stated that the Government of India do not feel it necessary to appoint an expert committee to go into these malpractices.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister only referred to the cost of production.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We should go into not only the cost of production but also recovery, because it is a national waste. The khandsari units are working against the interests of cane growers. Therefore, I want to know how soon the Government would appoint an expert committee to go into these malpractices of these people who are cheating the farmers and not giving them a remunerative price. How are they going to control the khandsari units run by the private people?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I do agree with the observation of the hon. Member that the khandsari units are not treating the farmers fairly. I have drawn the attention of the State Governments to this and in a number of cases they have launched prosecution.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question is how soon they are going to appoint an expert committee.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Khandsari units are taken care of by the State Governments. If there are any malpractices, they should look into them an take remedial measures.

श्री भारत भूषण : मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं—इस वर्ष जब कि खाण्डसारी और शुगर मिलों में भारी मंदा आया हुआ है, ये लोग किसानों से गन्ना खरीदने के बजाय अपने यूनिट्स बन्द कर रहे हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार कर के कछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी, जिससे इस वर्ष उत्पादित गन्ने की ठीक से पिराई हो जाये और किसानों को कुछ राहत मिल सके ? आज लाखों टन गन्ना किसानों के खेत में खडा है और कोई उसे पेरने वाला नहीं है । खाण्डसारी यूनिट्स बन्द हो चुकी हैं, गुड़ बनाना बन्द हो गया है, क्योंकि उसका निर्यात नहीं हो रहा है और ठीक भाव नहीं मिल रहा है । शुगर मिलें अपने कर्मचारियों को नोटिस दे रही हैं । ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमारी सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है, जिस से कि वे मिलें चालू हो सकें, खाण्डसारी यूनिट्स चालू हो जायें और किसान का गन्ना पेरा जा सके ?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is going to make a statement today. I have permitted him. He will cover most of these questions.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: When the prices of khandsari were high, the tax was raised by 400 per cent. Now the prices have come down very steeply. So, may I know whether the Minister is going to consider abolition of the excise duty and also advise State Governments to waive the sugarcane cess and other things so that the khandsari units may pay a good price to the cane growers and the kisan may not be destroyed? I want to categorical reply from the Minister.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Excise duty on khandsari units working with the aid of sulphitation plant has already been reduced by 50 per cent. Formerly it was Rs. 11,400, now it is only Rs. 5,700. In the case of units working without the aid of sulphitation plant, the reduction is 75 per cent. It was Rs. 6080 and now it has been brought down to Rs. 1520.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What about the abolition of the entire tax?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The khandsari owners themselves do not want total abolition. If the excise is totally withdrawnn, khandsari will attract sales tax. They are more afraid of it than excise duty.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What about advising State Governments?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Advice has been given, and in U.P. they have already reduced the purchase tax by 50 per cent.

डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खाण्डसारी की चीनी पर जो 400 परसैन्ट का उत्पादन शल्क लगाया गया है—क्या यह ग्रामीण उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने की सरकार की नीति के अनकूल पड़ता है? यदि नहीं पड़ता है तो क्या आगे के बजट में हम लोग आशा करें कि उस को कुछ राहत मिलेगी, जब कि चीनी मिलों को 80 करोड़ रुपया बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा दिया गया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He will not be able to say anything about the Budget.

डा० रामजी सिंह : पहले सवाल का जवाब दिया जा सकता है—क्या ऐसा सरकार की घोषित ग्रामीण अर्थ-नीति के अनकूल है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं पहले निवेदन कर चुका हूं कि यह किन परिस्थितियों में बढ़ाया गया है । जब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में चीनी का मूल्य 700 पौंड हो गया, तब इस को बढ़ाना पड़ा, क्योंकि कास्ट-आफ़-प्रोडक्शन और बिक्री भाव जो बाजार में था, उस में बहुत बडा अन्तर हो गया था । गृह उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि जरूरत से ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा करने का अवसर दिया जाय ।

Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh due to alleged experiment with Weather Warfare

*89. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged by some responsible scientific workers and other responsible persons that experiment with weather warfare by a foreign country was one of the factors responsible for the recent cyclone devastation in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) My Ministry

has not come across any allegation that experiment, if any, on weather warfare was one of the factors responsible for the recent cyclone devestation in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very sorry to hear the reply because in the last session on the last day or the day before that, I made a submission before the House under rule 377. The hon. Prime Minister was here. How is it that the Agriculture Ministry does not take note of what goes on in Parliament? He should explain to this House how these things go unnoticed by his Ministry.

A very eminent scientist has written to me saying....

AN HON. MEMBER: Who?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I cannot divulge the name. This year a treaty has been signed in Geneva among big nations which seems to permit the use of weather as a warfare weapon for coming times.

In 1976 the first suspicion came that artificial drought conditions were being created over the country, and as a result a joint Indo-Soviet naval expedition was undertaken in the Indian Ocean to keep a watch on the monsoon. The real purpose of this expedition has been kept a top secret.

Several years ago a vicious artificial drought condition occurred in Ethiopia, and that caused a great famine in that country. The Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, perhaps would be able to throw some light on what discussion he had in the Soviet Union when he visited there, unless, of course it is a very secret matter.

In this context I want to ask the Minister whether any study by his Ministry has been made in depth to find out whether weather is being used as a warfare weapon in this country.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: My friend has stated just now that some scintist has written to him. That is regarding formation of clouds etc.; There is no mention of any cyclone caused by scintific methods. I think it does not pertain to the question at all. Cyclones cannot be caused in this manner. There has been no report like that anywhere in the whole world, through there has been a report of seeding of clouds.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am again doubly surprised that there is no study made in the Ministry in depth. I am quoting from an article by most eminent men in this sphere of activity, Edith Brown Weiss and Constantinov Borosis. It says:

> "Now a new category of weapons for modifying the environment are on the horizon—techniques of weather and climate modfication-- the development of which might turn the global climate and weather systems into instruments of warfare"

MR. SPEAKER: Please send it to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am asking whether the Minister knows about it. It says further:

> "The proposed techniques of weather and climate modification range from small-scale fog-dispersal via medium-scale operations to stimulate rainfall and larger operations typhoon modification for instance—to global operations...."

I would like to have the hon. Minister's comments on this article which I have read out. I can see that the Ministry is in darkness of ignorance.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is what I mentioned that there are reports that clouds have been seeded, but creating cyclones— that has not come even in that article

I would like to mention for the information of my hon. friend that in the area of the Bay of Bengal there

had been four cyclones in 1968, five in 1972, five in 1976 and three in 1977. It has been like this. So, this is not because of any such experiments by scientists.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any further question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has misquoted me. I have to give a personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not misquoted you.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: The quotation reads:

> "The proposed techniques of weather and climate modification range from small-scale fog dispersal, viz medium-scale operations to stimulate rainfall and larger operation—typhoon modification...."

MR. SPEAKER: Place it on the Table, he will look into it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): What the hon. Member refers to is speculation as to whether they can do all these things. But as far as I know nothing has been done so far I had absolutely no discussions at all with the Soviet people when I was there. Why does he imagine that there is some reservation? I do nothing in secrecy. That is left to other people.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is possible that cyclones are not created, but certainly now with the help of statellites it is possible to predict them far in advance, much earlier than what we have been able to do. So, may I know whether the Government has arrangements to exchange information internationally on the prediction of cyclones, whethher in this particular case they were able to get any advance information or not?

MR. SPEAKER: That has been debated earlier.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is not a debatable point. It is a point of information.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In fact, this pertains to the Metereological Department which is not with me.

Levy Sugar received from Maharashtra during 1976-77

*91. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a severe shortage of levy sugar from Maharashtra State Sugar Manufacturers during 1976-77;

(b) if so, what was the actual levy sugar received from Maharashtra for this period; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF AGRCULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As against about 7,70,700 tonnes of levy sugar allotted from factories in Maharashtra for the sugar year 1976-77 (October 1976 to September 1977) in favour of Food Corporation of India/State Governments, about 7,70,100 tonnes were delivered by the factories during the said period.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What was the actual quantity of levy sugar from the State of Maharashtra in the year 1976-77?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: This has already been given in the answer. The total quantity allotted was 7,70,700 tonnes. As against that, the delivery made was 7,70,100 tonnes.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Is it a fact that the levy sugar recieved by Maharashtra was less than what was expected?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It is of a small quantity of 600 tonnes out of more than 7 lakh tonnes.

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का विकास

92. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का विकास करने की किसी विशेष योजना पर विचार कर रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछड़े क्षेत्रों से निरक्षरता समाप्त करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). शिक्षा की योजना में शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों सहित समाज के उन वर्गों की आवश्यकताओं को, जिन्हें विगत में पर्याप्त शैक्षिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं की गई हैं, उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी गई है । शैक्षिक विकास की नई नीति के दो मुख्य पहलू हैं, प्रारंभिक शिक्षा का सर्व-व्यापीकरण तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का प्रसार अगले लगभग 5 वर्षों के दौरान 6–14 आयु वर्ग के 3.2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त बच्चों को औपचारिक तथा अनौपचारिक प्रारंभिक शिक्षा कार्य-क्रमों तथा 15–35 आयु वर्ग के लगभग 10 करोड़ को प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के कार्य-क्रमों के अन्तर्गत शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है । गृह मंत्रालय के संघटित जनजातीय विकास कार्यक्रम में 116 परियोजनाओं के अलावा शैक्षिक विकास कार्य-क्रम शामिल हैं ।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : यह जो प्रस्ताव उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया है इसको प्रक्टिकल शेप कब तक दे दी जाएगी ? प्रदेश सरकारों को इसके अधीन धनराशि कब तक आवंटित की जाएगी ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : इस प्रस्ताव के दो पहलू हैं । एक प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का है और दूसरा प्राथमिक शिक्षा के प्रचार का है । प्रौढ़ शिक्षण के बारे में एक नक्शा बन चुका है । इसके अन्तर्गत पांच साल के अन्दर 10 करोड़ अनपढ़ जो प्रौढ़ हैं 15 साल से 35 साल उम्र के बीच के उनके शिक्षण के लिये यह योजना है । दूसरा पहलू जो है उस में हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं तीन करोड़ 20 लाख जो अनपढ़ हैं स्कूल जाने वाले और जो जा नहीं सकते हैं और जिन की उम्र 6 साल से 14 साल के बीच होगी उनको लिया जाए । राज्य सरकारों से भी इसके बारे में बातचीत चल रही है । जब अगली योजना बन जाएगी तब हम कह सकेंगे कि किस तरह से रुपये को आवंटित करना है ।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : अनेक प्रदेशों के पास धन का अभाव है । अनेक ऐसे क्षेत्र आज भी छूटे हुए हैं जहां पर कालेज स्तर की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था भी लगभग न होने के बराबर है । उसकी ओर क्या आप ध्यान देंगे और राज्य सरकारों को विशेष धनराशि आवंटित करेंगे इसके लिए । इस विषय में मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि यू. पी. के अन्दर रामपुर जिले में 11 परसेंट के लिए ही अभी तक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है । इस दृष्टिकोण से वहां सरकार को आप अधिक धन देंगे ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : बहुत से क्षेत्र पिछड़े हुए हैं, माननीय सदस्य की यह बात सही है । गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से एक बड़ा प्रोग्राम लिया जा चुका है, इंटेग्रेल ट्राइब्ल डिवेलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट

These projects have been identified in areas where more than 50 per cent of

the tribal population is concentrated. So far 116 projects have been cleared.

कालेजों के बारे में भी बात उठी है । इसके बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं :

However, the existing scheme of UGC lays stress on development of affiliated colleges in backward areas. The eligibility conditions of student enrolment and staff strength are substantially relaxed. Such colleges are eligible for assistance upto 3 lakh if their student strength is 200 and staff strength 10 whereas in normal conditions the requirement of student strength of 400 and staff strength of 20 is needed.

इससे पता लगेगा कि जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उनके लिये कुछ काम हो रहा है और इससे वह फ़ायदा उठा सकते हैं ।

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐजूकेशनली बैकवर्ड एरिया का सरकार का क्या क्राइटेरिया है ? कितनी लिट्रेसी का परसेंटज नहीं रहने से उस एरिया को लिट्रेरी बैकवर्ड कहते हैं ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : वह तो तय नहीं हुआ है । लेकिन जो जनरल ऐवरेज है उससे नीचे होगा तो उसको बेकवर्ड कहा जायेगा ।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में निरक्षरता समाप्त कर के साक्षरता प्राप्त करने का दायित्व भारत सरकार पर है । आपने जैसा बताया, राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से करेंगे । क्या यह सम्भव है कि इतना बड़ा कार्य केवल राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से ही होगा ? या कोई ऐसी समाज सेवी संस्थाओं को, जो इस कार्य में लगी हुई हैं या काम करना चाहती हैं, उनको भी भारत सरकार कुछ अनुदान दे कर निरक्षरता समाप्त करने का यास करेगी ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : बात बिल्कुल सही है कि हम सोचते हैं कि केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों से यह काम नहीं हो सकता है । इसीलिये हमने मीटिंग बुलायी थी उसमें पार्लियामेंट की पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के नेताओं को बुलाया था और

there are trade, industry and employers' organisations, voluntary agencies working in the field of education, youth and students organisations, teachers associations and trade unions. I have called meetings of the representatives of these bodies separately and they have all promised help. We are also to help the voluntary agencies in this field.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Ladakh is one of the most backward areas in the entire country. There was a School of Buddhist studies set up in Ladakh under the Government of India. It was specifically set up in order to see that the culture and the philosophy of that region is developed. But my reports are that it is functioning in a very unsatisfactory manner. Will the hon. Minister kindly let us know whether he is a aware of the functioning of this institute and, if not, whether he will look into it and see that in this very backward and war flung area, the institute really fulfils the purpose for which Jawaharlal Nehru set it up many years ago.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Although the question does not arise out of this, I can assure the hon. Member that this morning I had some discussion with the representatives of the people coming from Ladakh and, in the afternoon again, I have called a meeting with the officers and we will look into the problems raised by them.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Education has been hard hit in the adjoining areas of the border, specially the sensitive areas near the Pakistan border. Will the hon. Minister give an assurance that he will give special consideration to the areas, such as, Amritsar, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur, where due to continuous attacks the education system has been very much hard hit.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As the House is aware, the primary responsibility for the education at the lower stage remains with the State Government. Still, we have accepted the responsibility and we should work hand in hand with the State Government. They are also cooperating and the areas that have been mentioned by the hon. Member will certainly be taken into consideration.

श्री युवराज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस गति से भारत सरकार ऐलीमेंटरी और ऐडल्ट ऐजूकेशन प्रोग्राम को फ़ेजवाइज़ चलाना चाहती है उस के अन्तर्गत जो हमारी अनिवार्य शिक्षा की परिकल्पना है और जिस गति से सरकार कर रही है वह कब तक पूरी कर सकेगी, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैंने पहले ही कहा कि अभी अनिवार्य शिक्षा को तो पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं, इसलिये जो नक्शा बन चुका है उसमें 3 करोड़ 20 लाख तक बच्चों की औपचारिक शिक्षा तथा अनौपचारिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं । इसके बाद 1 करोड़ 32 लाख जो होंगे उसके लिये इंतजाम करा जायेगा ।

Removal of Restrictions on Movement of Sugar

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*97. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that curb on sugar movement has ended;

(b) if so, whether private trader can now despatch or receive sugar from any part of the country;

(c) if so, to what extent the prices of sugar will be reduced;

(d) to what extent they have been reduced; and

(e) whether the free movement would ensure a uniform open market price throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) and (d). The withdrawal of restriction on inter-State movement of free-sale sugar on trade account is intended to facilitate movement from principal markets to areas where the volume of local demand is not sufficiently large to ensure direct movement from sugar factories. The prices of free-sale sugar are presently very subdued and have declined by Rs. 70/- per quintal in the last two months.

(e) No, Sir.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: After a long time, the price of sugar has declined. Now, the sugar mills have started threatening the Government that they would not be able to make payment to the cane-growers and they are asking for a rise in the price of levy sugar as well as of open market sugar. Keeping this in view, may I know from the hon. Minister what steps Government propose to take to ensure to the cane-growers a due return and not give any rise to the sugar mills, not to maintain the rise which has now declined fortunately for the benefit of the consumers?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The answer to this question will be covered by the statement which I will be making just now.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is going to make a statement immediately after this. The reply to your question may be covered by that.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: When is he going to make that statement? He has not given a reply to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: A policy statement will be made on the floor of the House this morning. Therefore, it is not proper for him to cover that area now.

You may ask the second supplementary.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Is it a fact that the Sugar Mills Association have made a public statement that it is not possible now for them to make payments to the cane-growers and the mills are being closed, the mills are on the verge of closure. What measures do Government propose to take to restart these closed units?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: My reply to part one is that, it is true, they have represented that they are not able to realise their cost of production. As far as the second part of the question is concerned, that will be covered by the statement which will be made just now.

श्री राम किशन : जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि चीनी के थोक भावों में काफी कमी हो गई है, तो क्या उन्हें यह भी जानकारी है कि थोक भावों में कमी होने के बावजूद भी सारे देश में जितनी भी चीनी से बनने वाली चीजें हैं, जैसे चाय, मिठाई वगैरह, इनमें फुटकर विक्रेता कोई भी राहत उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

अगर यह सही है तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह बात तो सही है कि चीनी की गिरावट को चाय या मिठाई की कीमत में अभी नहीं देखा जा सका है, परन्तु यह निवेदन जरूर करना है कि जब गिरावट होती है तो उसे मूल्यों में बदलने में थोड़ा समय लगता है । गिरावट बहुत तेजी से हुई है ।

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: The legacy of the past Government is such that no section of the society is satisfied—neither the consumer, nor the cane-grower, nor the mill-owners, nor the Government. Will the statement that the hon. Minister will be making on the floor of this august House this morning, satisfy all sections of the society

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I can only say that we are facing a difficult situation with overproduction of sugarcane and also sugar. We are trying to meet this difficult situation as best as we can.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : चीनी के दाम-निर्धारण के सवाल पर मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि एक किलो चीनी का उत्पादन-खर्चा कितना है और एक किलो चीनी की कीमत कितनी है—उस के उत्पादन-खर्चे और बाजार की कीमत में कितना अन्तर है और इस अन्तर को समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है ।

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from this question.
आप अलग नोटिस दीजिए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गन्ने के कास्ट आफ प्राडक्शन और चीनी के कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में कितना अन्तर है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Literacy

*82. SHRI G. Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any targets for achieving cent per cent literacy in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Consistent with the resources available, both finan-

cial and organisational, the target for literacy under the programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education is 32 millions and under the Adult Education Programme is 100 millions covering the age group 15-35 years in the next 5 years.

Rice Damaged in FCI Godown, Lucknow

*84. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:
SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rice worth Rs. 10 lakhs has been damaged in the Food Corporation of India godown at Lucknow;

(b) whether it is due to the rampant inefficiency of FCI Officials;

(c) whether the Government have held any inquiry into this loss; and

(d) if so, the findings of the inquiry and the action taken against the persons responsible for this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSITRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The matter has been ivestigated and it was found that only 50 tonnes of damaged rice and 74 tonnes of damaged wheat valued at Rs. 1.70 lakh were lying in the FCI godown at Lucknow. Out of this only 49 tonnes of wheat was damaged in the course of normal operation as well as during transit by rail to the depot. The rest of the wheat (*i.e.* 25 tonnes) and the entire 50 tonnes of rice were damaged during the detrailment of a special train carrying foodgrains and were received in this depot in a damaged condition. The quantity damaged in the depot is,thus, relatively small, considering that about 5,281 tonnes of wheat had to be stored in the open under CAP storage due to paucity of storage accommodation. No action has been taken against any official since the dammage was not because of negligence of any employee.

Scheme of Loan on Standing Crop from Scheduled Banks

*85. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing a scheme for rural credit finance of the agriculturist classes by which the agriculturists can be financed loans on the standing crop by Scheduled Banks; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines of the scheme, and by what time the scheme is proposed to the introduced.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Scheduled Banks, whether cooperatives or commercial banks, advance production loans for cultivation against the security of standing crops. They also advance loans for marketing against the security of agricultural produce. Therefore, no new scheme for rural credit for this purpose is under consideration.

Time Capsule

*88. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:
SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not disclosing the text of the history kept in the Time Capsule dug out in the presence of the Committee of Members of Parliament; and

(b) whether it would not be in the interest of fair play that the findings are made public as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Parliamentary Committee on Time Capsule has submitted its report to Government on 8th February, 1978. The report is being

examined and it will be placed on the Table of the House along with a copy of the 10,000 word account on the history of India and Calendar of Events retrieved from the Time Capsule.

Larger Industrial House in the Field of Deep Sea Fishing Operation

*90. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to allow larger industrial houses to enter into the field of deep sea fishing;

(b) whether some larger industrial houses have already submitted their proposals to the Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the proposals and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of India have declared an Exclusive Economic Zone in January, 1977 extending to a distance of 200 miles from the outer limits of our territorial waters. The substantial fishery resources in this area was being fished by other nations. We have hardly any deep sea fishing vessels to cover the area. In view of this, Government took a decision to introduce at least 200 deep sea fishing vessels by March, 1979, by permitting introduction of the vessels by co-operatives, public sector undertakings and private sector companies including larger houses. Investments in deep sea fishing is heavy and it is also a field with special features. It was therefore not considered necessary to preclude larger houses and to allowing them to enter the field in a restrictive way; after necessary clearance under MRTP Act and after ensuring that the interests of small fishermen are not hurt.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the proposals received from larger industrial houses for the import/chartering of deep sea fishing vessels and the decisions of the Government thereon are furnished hereunder:

I. Companies which are already in the field and who have applied for import of additional vessels.

(1) **M/s Tata Oil Mills Ltd. Bombay.**—This company is now operating two trawlers imported from Maxico. Their proposal for chartering 25 vessels from Thailand has been agreed to for a period of one year.

(2) **M/s Konkan Fisheries (Pvt.) Ltd., Goa (Chowgule Group).**—This company is now operating four indigenously constructed trawlers. Their proposal for importing one lobster vessel from Japan has been agreed to.

(3) **M/s New India Fisheries Ltd., (Goaves Cotton**—Thapar Group) This company is now operating 7 imported trawlers from Japan and two chartered trawlers from Japan. Their application for purchasing the two chartered trawlers is under consideration.

(4) **M/s Union Carbide (India Ltd.) Delhi.**—This company is now operating two imported and six indigenously constructed trawlers. They are also operating two chartered trawlers. Their application for importing six second-hand fishing vessels and chartering another six vessels is under consideration.

(5) **M/s ITC Ltd. (Calcutta).**—This company is now operating two trawlers imported from Maxico. Their application for the import of two more trawlers from Holland is under consideration.

(6) **M/s Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd., Bombay.**—This company is now operating two imported trawlers from Mexico. They have applied for chartering two trawlers from DGR. This is under consideration.

II. Companies who are in the field and have not applied for additional vessels for import/charter.

(7) **M/s EID Parry (India) Ltd., Madras.**—This company is now operating two imported trawlers.

III. Companies who are new to deep sea fishing and have applied for import/charter of fishing vessels.

(8) **M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd., New Delhi.**—This company has applied for the import of 2 second hand-vessels from Republic of Korea. This is under consideration.

(9) **M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.**—This company has applied for the import of 4 trawlers and chartering of 2 more factory vessels. This is under consideration.

(10) **M/s J. K. Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.**—This company has applied for the import of two trawlers. The application is under consideration.

Submission of Plans to D.D.A. by Welfare Associations

93. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority through an advertisement in newspapers in the last week of December, 1977 had asked Welfare Associations in unauthorised colonies to submit plans of the colonies to DDA within one month;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi had criticised the announcement of DDA;

(d) whether DDA took note of this and changed its decision; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the notice is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Libarary. See No. LT 1616/78].

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) The layout plans of the unauthorised colonies would now be got prepared by the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation Delhi, in their respective areas.

दूध तथा दुग्ध उत्पादों का आयात

*94. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौलिया।** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार अधिकांश दूध, दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा घी का आयात कर रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अमरीका से दुग्ध उत्पादों का आयात करने का है;

(ग) क्या देश में "आपरेशन फ्लड" के माध्यम से दुग्ध उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है और क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में योजना आयोग से विचार विमर्श किया है; और

(घ) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के निगम से अनुमति लिए बिना ही यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से बड़े पैमाने पर दुग्ध-उत्पादों के आयात के लिए प्रबंध किये गये हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सरकार दूध तथा घी का आयात नहीं कर रही है। तथापि, सरकार सहायता संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत दुग्ध चूर्ण का आयात कर रही है।

(ख) इस समय वाणिज्यिक/सहायता संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत अमरीका से दुग्ध उत्पादों के आयात का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं । तथापि, आपरेशन फ्लड-I परियोजना (1970–78) जिसका परिव्यय 116.4 करोड़ रुपये था, के अनुसरण में 483.49 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का एक आठ वर्ष का समेकित डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है, जिसका नाम आपरेशन फ्लड-I (1978–86) होगा। आपरेशन फ्लड-I और आपरेशन फ्लड–II, दोनों परियोजनाओं के संबंध में योजना आयोग के साथ निरन्तर परामर्श/विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है ।

(घ) आपरेशन फ्लड II परियोजना के लिए स्प्रेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण और बटर आयल की उपहार के रूप में सप्लाई करने के लिए यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के साथ परामर्श किया जा रहा है । इस कार्य के लिए किसी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के निगम की अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

Development Programme for Colleges in West Bengal

*95. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges in West Bengal whose development programmes have been approved;

(b) the names of the colleges and the amount allotted to each college; and

(c) if not approved, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE & CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, development proposals of 39 colleges in West Bengal have been accepted so far by the Commission during the Fifth Plan. The names of these colleges and those whose proposals were not approved by the Commission for reasons mentioned therein are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1617/78].

U.G.C. Policy on Higher Education

*96. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission have prepared the policy frame in respect of higher education in the next ten years;

(b) if so, the important features of the proposals made;

(c) what is the reaction of the Government to the proposals; and

(d) the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The policy document has been received by the Government and is under consideration.

Statement

The policy frame adopted by the University Grants Commission for development of higher education in India over the next ten to fifteen years visualises the following:—

(i) Adoption of measures which will reduce pressures on the university system through effective vocationalisation at the secondary stage, delinking jobs from degrees, changing recruitment polices which make a degree a minimum qualification for any good job;

(ii) Restraint in the establishment of new institutions, which should not be set up (except in backward areas) unless the need is established on academic considerations and availability of resources;

(iii) Planning the location of new institutions very carefully and rationalising that of the existing ones;

(iv) Selective admission to full-time institutions of higher education at the first degree and post-graduate levels on the basis of merit with reservation of at least half the seats for weaker sections;

(v) Provision of facilities to meet the full cost of education of talented but economically weaker students;

(vi) Expansion of higher education through non-formal channels; and

(vii) Opening Secondary/Intermediate Board and University examinations to private candidates.

The policy frame also visualises a major programme of restructuring under-graduate courses, confinement of post-graduate education and research to university departments, decentralisation of university administration, extension services to schools and to the community at large, improvement of standards both in terms of academic achievement as well as social commitment and contribution to national development, introduction of the regional languages as the medium of instruction, etc.

Performance of Indian Players

*98. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the Indian players of all sports is very poor;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have received complaints from various commentators that selection of the Indian players is made on the political recommendations; and

(d) whether Government propose to inquire into the causes of the poor performance of the Indian players and what steps have been taken to improve the Indian performance in the Olympic games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (d). It would not be correct to make a general statement that the performance of Indian players in all sports is very poor. As the Hon'ble Member is aware there is internal politics in many sports bodies. Under the rules, the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations/Associations are autonomous bodies and Government cannot interfere in their functioning.

However, in consultation and on the advice of Indian Council of Sports, Government have issued guidelines to the Federations/Associations to improve their functioning. The Government also give financial assistance to the Federations for specific purposes, such as holding coaching camps for coaching national teams and for participation in international sports events.

Experts against Joint River Systems

*99 SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the *Indian Express* dated 20th January, 1978 that the Government of India's own irrigation experts are opposing the continued survey of the river systems of India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the grounds that have been placed by these experts to stop this survey?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The surveys and investigations on the river systems of India are continuing and the question of stopping them does not arise.

Irrigation Potential of Tripura

*100. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed irrigation potential of Tripura;

(b) the findings thereof;

(c) the percentage of land under irrigation in the State; and

(d) the steps being taken to meet the requirement of additional irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a), (b) and (d) The assessment of the ultimate irrigation potential of Tripura through major/medium and minor irrigation works has not so far been made. The State Government propose to prepare a master Plan for irrigation and flood control during the next Five Year Plan commencing 1978-79. In the meanwhile the State Government have investigated two medium irrigation projects—one in Khowai and other in Gumti river basins—and propose to take them up for implementation during the year 1978-79. An outlay of Rs. 47 lakhs is proposed for major/medium irrigation and Rs. 130 lakhs for minor irrigation works during 1978-79. The tempo of irrigation development is expected to increase during the course of the next Five Year Plan.

(c) The percentage of gross irrigated area to croped area in the State as at the end of 1975-76 is 9.5.

Claims against Supplies/Deposits made on account of sale of D. G. S. & D. Stores

751. SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims, against the undivided Government of India, for supplies made or deposits made by certain parties in India for the purchase of D. G. S. & D. surplus stores, which could not be removed from Pakistan owing to the Partition of the country (i) which were admitted by the Central Claims Organisation, Ministry of Rehabilitation, in terms of Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F. 11(9)-B/56 dated the 9th July, 1956 and paid by Government and (ii) those which still remain unpaid;

(b) the amount involved therein;

(c) the steps which Government now propose to take to expedite the payment of unpaid claims through the overall 'Debt settlement' with the Pakistan Government; and

(d) how long will it take to afford the necessary relief in full or in part to the affected parties in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) 454 claims involving an amount of Rs. 68.25 lakhs were registered with the Central Claims Organisation. Out of these (i) 162 cases of the value of Rs. 28.96 lakhs have been disposed of in terms of Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 11(9)-B/56, dated 9-7-1976; and (ii) 292 cases are pending for want of verfication from Pakistan Government.

(b) Rs. 39.29 lakhs—under category (ii).

(c) and (d). After restoration of communication channels and diplomatic

relations, correspondence in such cases has been resumed. Efforts are being made to arrange a meeting between the concerned officers of two Central Claims Organisations in India and Pakistan with a view to expediting finalisation of these cases and debt settlement, depending on the response from the Government of Pakistan.

Tilaiya Division Scheme

752. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Power Commission had received sometime past a proposal for approval of Tilaiya Diversion Scheme for irrigation of large number of drought prone areas falling under Gaya and Nawada;

(b) whether the State of West Bengal is also involved in the same and thus it had raised certain technical objections;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a joint conference was held with the head of States of both Government of Bihar and West Bengal when a consensus was reached for the same; if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) when the Central Government's approval for the said Scheme has been communicated or when it is likely to be communicated so as to enable the State of Bihar to proceed further for the execution of Tilaiya Diversion Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of Bihar had submited to Central Water Commission the Tilaiya Diversion Scheme which envisages diversion of 0.18 m.a.f. of water during July-October from the existing Tilaiya Reservoir to the Dhadhar river for irrigation.

(b) to (d). The Project involves inter-State aspect between West Bengal and Bihar.

An agreement was reached at Officers level in early 1976 between Bihar and West Bengal on the development of inter-State rivers common to the two States. Since this involved use of waters of the Damodar which affect the Damodar Valley Corporation, the Department of Power, after discussions with the States finalised a side letter safeguarding Damodar Valley Corporation interest, which could form part of the agreement between the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal. The agreement and the side letter are yet to be signed by the Chief Ministers of the two States.

(e) The Project will be processed as soon as the agreement and the side letter are signed by the Chief Ministers of Bihar and West Bengal and replies of the Government of Bihar to the comments forwarded by the Central Water Commission on the project are received.

आपातकाल के दौरान दिल्ली में विस्थापित परिवार तथा उनका पुनर्वास

753. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में आपातकाल के दौरान कितने परिवार विस्थापित हुये, और अब तक कितनों का पुनर्वास कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार विस्थापित परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए तुर्कमान गेट योजना के समान कोई अन्य योजना बनाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो योजना का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा तोड़-फोड़

अभियान के दौरान 1,30,222 परिवारों को बेघर किया गया था। इनमें से 1,28,088 परिवारों को अक्तूबर, 1977 तक विभिन्न पुनर्वास कालोनियों में पुनः बसा दिया गया है। बेघर किए गए परिवारों की संख्या के बारे में दिल्ली नगर निगम ने कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है। तथापि, यह प्रस्ताव है कि रिहायशी क्षेत्रों से हटाए गए परिवारों को मूल स्थानों में पुनः बसाया जाये।

(ख) और (ग) : अर्जुन नगर तथा मोती नगर के प्रोजेक्ट तैयार किए जा रहे हैं। अन्य कालोनियों से हटाए गए परिवारों के पुनर्वास की योजनाएं बाद में आरम्भ की जायेंगी।

सरकारी आवासों को आगे किराये पर देना

754. **डा० रामजी सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिन सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास उपलब्ध होते हैं उन्हें इन आवासों का पूर्णतया अथवा आंशिक रूप में आगे किराये पर देने की अनुमति होती है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार को ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या का पता है जिन्होंने अपने आवासों का कुछ भाग दूसरों को आगे किराये पर दिया हुआ है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस पद्धति को बन्द करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) आवंटन नियमों के अधीन सरकारी मकान को पूर्ण-रूप से उप-किराए पर देना अनुमेय नहीं है लेकिन व्यक्तियों की कुछ मात्र श्रेणियों को मकान में साथ रहने की अनुमति है।

(ख) वर्ष 1977 के दौरान कथित अनधिकृत उप-किराएदारी के बारे में 1489 शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही की गई थी जिनमें 1196 शिकायतों का उसी वर्ष के दौरान पूर्ण रूप से निपटान कर दिया गया था और 156 मामलों में दण्ड दिया गया था।

(ग) अनधिकृत उप-किराएदारी के मामलों का पता लगाने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी कालोनियों में अकस्मात निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं। जिन मामलों में अनधिकृत उप-किराएदारी का सन्देह होता है उन मामलों में अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Effect of cutting of trees on Quantum of Oxygen in the Air

756. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the fact that due to the cutting of trees and plants particularly in cities and towns the quantum of Oxygen is reduced in the air; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No measurements of the quantum of oxygen in any part of the country are being made in India. Consequently, it is not possible to comment on its variation due to cutting of trees. This is particularly so in cities and towns. Measurements made in U.S.A. and other advanced countries show no detectable change in atmospheric oxygen content. Depletion of oxygen during last 50 years due to combustion of fossil fuel has been estimated to be 0.02 per cent. These tend to suggest that the oxygen contents of the at-

mosphere is so large that man's impact is likely to be very small.

(b) In view of (a) above there does not appear to be substantial reason to get alarmed at this stage.

Revamping of Farm System

757. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA:
SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR has immediate plans to revamp the entire farm system and in this regard has identified the major farming systems which require careful study for development while assessing the untapped yield reservoir existing at current levels of technology; and

(b) if so, whether in the above context instructions or guidelines have been communicated to its research institutes and Agriculture Universities in the country for devising ways and means to meet the challenge, keeping the village in focus of its attention?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Farming systems cannot be immediately revamped since they evolve over a period of time. Many farming systems are traditionally in vogue in the country. The National Demonstrations, the experiments of the All India Coordinated Agronomic Research Project, the Operational Research Projects, etc. of the ICAR have revealed the potential farm yields possible with the current level of technology in different parts of the country. The production gaps are being studied with regard to an entire farming system and not just for an individual crop. Some of the major farming systems identified in this connection are (i) multiple cropping systems in irrigated areas, (ii) rainfed farming, (iii) mixed and intercropping, (iv) agro-forestry involving sylvipastoral, sylvihorticultural and other combined land use systems, (v) dairying, (vi) mixed farming involving crop-livestock, crop-fish and crop-livestock-fish production systems and (vii) sea farming or mariculture, etc. The aim of farming systems research is to optimise the return from the agricultural endowments of an area without harm to the long term productivity of soil and water.

(b) ICAR Research Institutes and Agricultural Universities in the country have been requested to study the production gaps in various systems and to devise the ways and means to meet the challenge keeping the village and the small and marginal farmers in focus. It is also proposed to strengthen during the next Plan the facilities available to Agricultural Universities for conducting location-specific research.

मूंगफली विलायक निस्सारण खोल

758. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पशु और मुर्गी चारे के लिए मूंगफली विलायक निस्सारण छिलके (ग्राउण्ड नट सोलवेंट एक्सट्रेक्शन शैल्स) को जनवरी, 1978 से 1,000 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से आरक्षित करने के बारे में निर्णय किया गया है, यदि हां, तो एक जनवरी, 1978 से 28 फरवरी, 1978 तक महीनेवार पशु और मुर्गी फार्मों के मालिकों ने कितने टन मूंगफली विलायक निस्सारण छिलका खरीदा ;

(ख) इन महीनों में सुरक्षित/जमा 30,000 टन आरक्षित मूंगफली विलायक निस्सारण छिलके में से 1,000 रुपये की दर पर पशु और मुर्गी फार्मों के मालिकों ने कितने टन मूंगफली विलायक निस्सारण छिलका नहीं खरीदा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार यह सिफारिश करेंगी कि यदि फार्मों के मालिक 15,000 टन प्रति माह की दर से आरक्षित रखे गए मूंगफली विलायक निस्सारण छिलके को नहीं खरीदती तो ऐसे शेष छिलके का निर्यात किया जाये, यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(घ) क्या सरकार यदि, 1,000 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से खरीदे गये 15,000 टन आरक्षित मूंगफली विलायक निस्सारण छिलके को पशु और मुर्गी पालन कार्यों के मालिक नहीं खरीदते तो, अपने निर्णय को रद्द करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ). कलण्डर वर्ष 1978 के लिए तदर्थ आधार पर 2.5 लाख टन मूंगफली निस्सारण के निर्यात की स्वीकृति देते हुए (जो कि मूंगफली निस्सारण के निर्यात कोटा में समायोजित हो जानी थी) वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने 23-11-77 को यह तय किया था कि मूंगफली निस्सारण निर्यात विकास संघ की देशी उपभोक्ताओं के लिए प्रति मास 1,000 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से 15,000 टन निस्सारण सप्लाई करना होगा। परन्तु मूंगफली निस्सारण निर्यात विकास संघ इस जिस के वितरण के लिए वांछित व्यवस्था करने में असफल रहा। अतः देशी उपभोक्ता मूंगफली निस्सारण निर्यात विकास संघ द्वारा स्वीकार की गई वितरण व्यवस्था का लाभ न उठा सके। वस्तुतः कुक्कुट पालकों द्वारा अनुरोध करने पर मूंगफली निस्सारण निर्यात विकास संघ ने 2-1-78 को इस आधार पर कि सप्लाई की प्रक्रिया तथा प्रणाली के बारे में विवरण अभी तैयार नहीं हुआ है मूंगफली निस्सारण की सप्लाई से इन्कार कर दिया।

जहां तक वर्ष 1978 के लिए मूंगफली निस्सारण की निर्यात नीति का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर निर्यात सम्बन्धी मंत्रिमण्डलीय समिति विचार कर रही है। देशी आवश्यकताएं पूरी होने पर ही निर्यात के लिए आज्ञा दी जाएगी।

Government Accommodation for Members of Parliament

759. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Works and Housing allots certain flats and bungalows to MPs at his discretion from the general pool;

(b) the particulars regarding number and location of such flats/bungalows to be allotted at the discretion of the Minister and the particular reasons for making such reservation;

(c) the names of MPs to whom the Minister has allotted accommodation at his discretion from the general pool and the particulars of accommodation so allotted; and

(d) whether some criteria is followed in allotting such accommodation and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d) In accordance with the decision of the Government, 62 and 29 residential units from the General Pool are to be allotted to the Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively to meet the shortage of accommodation in the MP's Pool. As against this, 63 units from the General Pool stand allotted to the Members of the Lok Sabha and 40 units to the Members of the Rajya Sabha as on date. Particulars of houses allotted are given in the Statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1618/78] Houses have not been earmarked for the purpose. Requests from MPs

for allotment of accommodation from the General Pool are examined on merits of each case and decided by the Minister of Works and Housing.

मध्य प्रदेश में पुरातत्वीय महत्व के स्थानों के लिए परिवहन सुविधाएं

760. **श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश पुरातत्वीय दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण है और सम्पूर्ण राज्य एक सर्किल होने के कारण पुरावशेषों के महत्व का कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है तथा जब तक मध्य प्रदेश को दो डिवीजनों में विभाजित नहीं किया जाता तब तक शहडोल, सिधी, सरगुजा, बस्तर आदि जिलों में परिवहन की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश को दो डिवीजनों में कब विभाजित किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र)। (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य पुरातत्वीय दृष्टिकोण से महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है। पुरातत्वीय मंडलों के पुनर्गठन के परिणाम-स्वरूप अब सम्पूर्ण राज्य एक पुरातत्वीय मण्डल के अधीन रखा गया है जिसे मध्यवर्ती मण्डल कहते हैं। वहां दो डिवीजन बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

पुरातत्वीय स्थलों और अवशेषों का मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण के नियमित-कार्य के रूप में किया जाता है। इस राज्य में पहले ही राष्ट्रीय महत्व के 330 संरक्षित स्मारक और स्थल हैं।

जब कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्मारकों के संरक्षण के लिए जिम्मेवार है वहां पुरातत्वीय स्थलों तक परिवहन की सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध करना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेवारी है।

वनों के अन्तर्गत भूमि का क्षेत्रफल

761. **श्रीमती चन्द्रावती :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने हेक्टर अथवा एकड़ भूमि में वन हैं तथा कितने हैक्टर अथवा एकड़ भूमि में वन होने चाहिएं ;

(ख) क्या पहाड़ों से वनों को काटने तथा वनस्पति काटने से बाढ़ आती है तथा भूमि कटाव होता है और नदियां में रेत भर जाती है ;

(ग) क्या वन कटने से चेरापूंजी में वर्षा कम हो गई है ; और

(घ) वृक्षारोपण कार्य को बढ़ावा देने के लिए तथा बढ़ते हुए रेगिस्तान को रोकने और देश की भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाये रखने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) देश में वनों के अन्तर्गत 749 लाख हैक्टर क्षेत्र है। राष्ट्रीय वन नीति, 1952 के अनुसार देश के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का, जो कि लगभग 1096 लाख हैक्टर बैठता है, 33⅓ प्रतिशत वनों के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिए।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) भारत सरकार के मौसम विभाग के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि चेरापूंजी में औसत वार्षिक वर्षा 1901--1950

की अवधि की तुलना में 1931–1960 की अवधि के दौरान बढ़ गई है। 1973 तथा 1975 के लिए वास्तविक वार्षिक वर्षा के आंकड़ों से भी ऐसे संकेत मिलते हैं कि इन क्षेत्रों में औसत वार्षिक सामान्य वर्षा की तुलना में अधिक वर्षा होती है। अतः वनों के कटने से कम वर्षा होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(घ) राज्य क्षेत्र में योजना तथा गैर-योजना स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत और केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में सामाजिक वानिकी की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत मानव-निर्मित वनों पर अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है। सामाजिक वानिकी योजनाओं में रक्षा पट्टियां उगाना, वायु-रोधी वृक्ष रोपण करना, हिमालय के क्षेत्र में समेकित मृदा तथा जल संरक्षण एवं वन रोपण के प्रयोजन के लिए परती भूमि, सामुदायिक भूमि, सड़कों के किनारे की पट्टियों, नहर के दोनों किनारों की भूमि, रेल की पटरियों के दोनों किनारों की भूमि का उपयोग करना शामिल है। इसके अलावा मृदा संरक्षण की विभिन्न योजनायें हैं, जो राज्यों द्वारा या तो उनके निजी संसाधनों के माध्यम से अथवा केन्द्रीय सहायता से क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं।

Construction by Hindustan Housing factory

762. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Hindustan Housing Factory in constructing residences for the CPWD at Masjid Moth in New Delhi and for the Coalminers at Dhanbad; and

(b) the economies made in steel, cement and other building materials as compared to conventional construction in each case (i) CPWD residence and (ii) coalmines tenement at Dhanbad?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The progress made by the Hindustan Housing Factory in constructing different residences is as under:—

At Masjid Moth for C.P.W.D.

(i) 328 type III 4-storeyed quarters.	82.04%
(ii) 32 additional type III 4-storeyed quarters.	72.03%
(iii) 96 type II quarters.	22.56%

At Dhanbad for Coalminers

(iv) 800 quarters for coalminers.	14.21%

These percentages of progress are of the entire value of work to be done by Hindustan Housing Factory including manufacture of precast components.

(b) No such studies to determine economies in steel and cement etc. as compared to conventional construction have been made by the Hindustan Housing Factory. Construction of C.P.W.D. residences at Masjid Moth is based on precast RCC panel walls in place of traditional brick masonry walls. This does not cause saving in cement and steel but in bricks only. In the construction of coalminers' residences at Dhanbad, Hindustan Housing Factory have used precast channel slabs for roofing and flooring. These channel slabs result in a saving of approx. 22 per cent of cement and 20 per cent of steel as compared to Cast-in-situ roofs and floors.

Revision of norms of Urban Land Ceiling Act

764. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of WORKS ND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the measures for revising the

norms for the exemption of ceiling law for the urban land; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy each of the Ministry of Works and Housing circular letters No. 2/31/77-UCU (i) dated the 19th December, 1977, No. 2/31/77-UCU (ii) dated the 20th December, 1977 and the Gazette of India Extraordinary No. GSR 765(E) dated the 19th December, 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-1619/78].

Foreign Exchange from export of Buffaloes and Bulls

765. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by exporting buffaloes and bulls during the last 5 years, year-wise;

(b) whether our country is self-sufficient in milk production; and

(c) if not, the reason for exporting buffaloes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Sir, the required information is being collected from the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation and other organisations. The same will be placed on the Table of the House, as soon as received.

(b) The country is not yet self-sufficient in milk production even though there is progressive increase in the total production of milk as a result of the cattle and dairy development programmes taken up during the Plan periods.

(c) Exports of cattle and buffaloes for breeding and female buffaloes (only bulls) and male buffaloes not used for breeding and draught was permitted for export on a restricted scale only from 1976-77. During that year a quota of 1000 cattle and 1000 buffaloes for breeding and 2 lakhs of female buffaloes (only bulls) and male draught was permitted. However, only 83 cows and 3110 other bovine cattle were exported during 1976-77. Export of cattle is being allowed in 1977-78 against the unutilised ceiling for export, fixed for 1976-77.

India has a total population of 57.4 million buffaloes as per the census. Efforts are being made to improve the productivity of the cattle and buffaloes stock. This restricted export to develop trade in cattle and to provide necessary incentive and encouragement to cattle breeders, it is considered, will not affect our efforts for increasing the total milk production in the country.

Commercial usage of Residential buildings in Delhi

766. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are present rules regarding the commercial use of residential buildings in the Union territory of Delhi and in which specific cases certain parts of residential buildings in lease hold/free hold areas are presently allowed to be used for non-residential/commercial purposes for professionals like doctors, engineers, chartered accountants, lawyers, consultants and other businessmen;

(b) whether Government have examined the case for allowing commercial usage of residential buildings in other cases and what action has been taken in the matter so far; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The use of land in Delhi/New Delhi is generally governed by the Master Plan, Zonal Development Plan, Delhi Development Act, 1957 and Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. The professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Chartered Accountants, Lawyers, etc. are allowed to use residential building for their professional work subject to the following conditions —

(i) *By the Delhi Development Authority*: If such use is only incidenial to the main use and the area so used is not more than 500 sq. ft or 25 per cent of the covered area whichever is less

(ii) *By the Municipal Corporation of Delhi*: The use of one room or a small portion of the house if the professional is residing in the same premises

(iii) *By the Land & Development Office*: One or two rooms in a residential building if the area of the rooms so used does not exceed 500 sq ft and the occupant resides in a major portion of the premises

(b) Commercial use of residential building is allowed as under –

(i) *By the Delhi Development Authority*: Temporary permission under "special appeal" is granted keeping in view the needs of neighbourhood subject to the payment of a composition fee @ 40 per cent of the rent, which may be reduced to 20 per cent in the cases where the land/built up space has been booked in a conforming area.

(ii) *By the Municipal Corporation of Delhi*: Temporarily on year-to-year basis after charging damages @ one month's rent for the portion of the premises being so misused. Missuse of garages and hazardous misuses are not permitted.

(iii) *By the Land & Development Office*: By recovering additional charges on the basis of land rates fixed by Government.

Studies are, however, underway to assess the felt needs of various communities with a view to permitting such compatible uses which would not bring environmental degradation by way of nuisance and also not cause circulation and traffic problems.

(c) Does not arise

Integrated Rural Development Programme

767 SHRI S D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete achievements of the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the last two years;

(b) the extent of shortfall from the planned programmes and the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps proposed to energise the programme so as to give full employment to all unemployed and underemployed persons in rural areas within a time frame?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme was initiated in the middle of 1976 77 and 20 districts were selected for this purpose vide list enclosed The programme consisted of two phases viz preparation of resources inventory, malady-remedy analysis and action plans for the selected districts and (ii) implementation of the programmes. The Programme as it was conceived, however, could not make any real strides the preparation of Resources Inventory was a time-consuming process. This work had been entrusted to the I.C.A.R. During the financial year

1976-77, resource inventory and action plan for only one district viz. Chandrapur was complete. As a result, during 1976-77 out of the budget provision of Rs. 15 crores, only a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs could be released for utilisation.

(b) For the current financial year, there is a budget provision of Rs. 3.00 crores for the I.R.D. Programme. It is expected that the full budget provision will be released to the State Governments and district agencies implementing the Programme.

(c) As already mentioned, the preparation of resource inventory and action plans was a time consuming process. Also the objectives laid down in the I.R.D. Programme as conceived during 1976-77 were vague. Therefore, the programme had to be restructured with 3 clearly defined objectives viz.,

(i) growth and production

(ii) distributive justice through benefits to the identified target groups in the dis-advantaged sections of the rural community and

(iii full employment within a certain time frame.

The programme will also lay emphasis on village and cottage industries and self employment programmes in the territory sector besides agricultural development programmes. Main elements of small Farmers Development Agency Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Command Area Development Programmes will be brought to bear on each of the areas covered by any one of these programmes depending on the suitability of the programme to combine area planning with beneficiary approach. The strategy in future will be decentralised micro-level block planning.

It is also proposed to involve voluntary agencies of repute and competence in the block level planning so as to secure people's participation in a greater measure.

Statement

List of districts selected for integrated Rural Development programme

1.	Mahboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Kamrup	Assam
3.	Rohtas	Bihar
4.	Kutch	Gujarat
5.	Hissar	Haryana
6.	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Anant Nag	Jammu & Kashmir
8.	Cannanore	Kerala
9.	Tumkur	Karnataka
10.	Bastar	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
12.	Wardha	Maharashtra
13.	Garo Hills	Meghalaya
14.	Puri	Orissa
15.	Hoshiarpur	Punjab
16.	Banswara	Rajasthan
17.	Dharampuri	Tamil Nadu
18.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Tehri Garhwal	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Bankura	West Bengal

Resettlement of the Uprooted in Delhi

768. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janata Government had promised better facilities and liberal assistance to those people who were thrown out of the slums in Delhi to resettlement colonies by the former regime under Emergency;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the present Government have made promise to the victims of demolition by the DDA, that they will be allowed to come back and occupy the premises where they used to live before demolition;

(c) to what extent Government have fulfilled these promises and the details thereof; and

it?

(d) whether demolition operation is still going on in certain parts of Delhi, if so, details thereof and reasons for

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The policy of the Government is that all those who were forcibly removed from residential areas of Delhi will be brought back and resettled in their old places.

(c) Government have approved a scheme for construction of 494 dwelling units at Turkman Gate for resettlement of the slum evictees from the area. Tenders have been invited for construction of the dwelling units. Project preparation work for Arjun Nagar and Moti Nagar are in hand.

(d) As public lands cannot be allowed to be encroached upon indiscriminately, instructions have been issued not to allow fresh encroachments on public lands. Removal of such encroachments does not mean that the large scale demolition operations carried out during the emergency are still going on.

हरियाणा और राजस्थान के बाढ और वर्षा के पानी को यमुना नदी में डाला जाना

769. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरियाणा और राजस्थान के बाढ़ और वर्षा के पानी को उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा पर यमुना नदी में डालने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के कब तक पूरे हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) वर्तमान अन्तर्राज्यीय उज्जिना-पहाड़ी-कमान-गोवर्धन जल निकास प्रणाली को, जो हरियाणा , राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ के पानी का यमुना में डालने के लिए है, 1961–62 में सीमित क्षमता में तैयार किया गया था लेकिन पिछले दो वर्षों की बाढ़ों के दौरान इसको पूर्णतः अपर्याप्त पाया गया था । तदनुसार, इस समय केन्द्रीय और सम्बद्ध सरकारें विभिन्न प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है और इस बेसिन के प्रभावी और दक्षतापूर्ण जल-निकास के लिए एक योजना तैयार की जा रही है । विचाराधीन संयुक्त स्कीमों में एक नामशः उज्जिना व्यवर्तन ड्रेन जो हरियाणा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा के साथ-साथ जाएगी, हरियाणा और राजस्थान के वाह्य क्षेत्र के एक भाग बाढ़ के पानी को सीधे यमुना में ले जाएगी । हरियाणा सरकार इस वर्ष की वर्षा से पहले 500 क्यूसक क्षमता के एक पाइलट सैक्शन को पूरा करने की योजना कर रही है ।

Survey of Sites Mentioned in Ramayana and Mahabharat

770. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has made any comprehensive plan to explore, excavate or survey the sites described in Ramayana, Mahabharata and other ancient literature;

(b) if so, the details of the sites already explored or proposed to be explored;

(c) whether Government have also considered the employment potential of a planned archaeological excavation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) There is a plan to explore, excavate or survey some sites described in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

(b) Of the places mentioned in the Ramayana explorations have been carried out at Ayodhya and Nandigrama (District Faizabad), Valmiki Ashram at Bithur (District Kanpur), Sringaverapura and Bhardwaj Ashram at Allahabad (District Allahabad) and Chitrakut (District Banda). Among the places mentioned in the Mahabharata explorations have been carried out at Hastinapura, Baghpat and Barnawa (District Meerut), Ahichchhatra (District Barielly), Indraprastha (Delhi), Kampil (District Farrukhabad), Mathura (District Mathura), Kurukshetra and Pehowa (District Kurukshetra), Panipat (District Karnal), Tilpat (District Gurgaon), Rajgir (District Nalanda), Bairat (District Jaipur) and Dwarka (District Jamnagar).

(c) and (d). Planned archeological excavations are being carried out at Ayodhya, Nandigrama, Sringaverapura and Bhardwaj Ashram since 1975 as a part of the Ramayana project. Among the places mentioned in the Mahabharata, excavations have been carried out at Hastinapura and Ahichchhatra some years back. Mathura was excavated during the last four seasons.

These excavations provided employment opportunities to the local people who were employed in large numbers according to necessity on various types of work such as digging, recording and surveying.

Break-up Price of DDA Flats

771. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 3144 on 11th July, 1977 and 251 on 5th December, 1977 and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the information sought for in parts (a) to (c) of Unstarred Question No. 3144 referred to above is not determined prior to the allotment of the flats; and

(c) if the information has not been collected so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The details are furnished in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-1620/78]

(b) Disposal cost of the flats is determined prior to the allotment in accordance with the policy of the Delhi Development Authority at the time of allotment.

(c) Does not arise.

Marine Fishery in Andaman and Nicobar

772. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Andaman and Nicobar the Marine Fisheries have more potentiality;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken for the development of fisheries in that area; and

(c) the amount of funds provided for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the report of a Technical Study Team and the recommenda-

tion of the Commitee of Secretaries, it has been decided to set up a Fisheries Development Corporation for exploitation of tunas and other fish, setting up of boat building yard and establishment of training-*cum*-survey-*cum*-research activities. Project Report for establishing the Corporation is being finalised.

(c) There is a provisional outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs in the annual Plan 1978-79 which includes a token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for the proposed Corporation.

राजस्थान नहर के लिये सहायता के बदले ईरान को दिया जाने वाला खाद्यान्न

773. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण करने के लिए ईरान की सरकार के साथ बातचीत चल रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ईरान राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण करने में अपने योगदान के लिए उस क्षेत्र में उत्पादित होने वाले खाद्यान्न में अपना भाग चाहता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सप्लाई किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्न की मात्रा किस्म और दर के बारे में समझौता हो गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) ईरान के शहनशाह ने पेट्रोलियम निर्यातक देशों के संगठन (ओपैक) के मूल्यों पर प्रतिवर्ष अतिरिक्त कच्चे तेल की सप्लाई उधार पर करने की पेशकश की है। इन किस्तों की समतुल्य रुपया-राशि को स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के वित्त-पोषण के लिए प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। राजस्थान नहर स्कीम चरण-दो उन परियोजनाओं में से एक है जिनके लिए यह राशि इस्तेमाल की जा सकती है। ईरान को अदायगी करने के तरीके को अभी तय किया जाना है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते ।

Irrigation facilities in Ladakh

774. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to survey the construction of small canals and develop irrigation facilities in Ladakh wherever such construction is technically feasible; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

वर्ष 1976-77 में मध्य प्रदेश के चावल, गेहूं और चीनी की कम सप्लाई

775. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री 28 नवम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1707 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1976-77 में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए आवंटित खाद्यान्न के कोटे की तथा चावल, गेहूं और चीनी की सप्लाई 2 लाख टन कम की गई थी और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इसकी सप्लाई में कटौती पर विरोध प्रकट किया है और यह मांग की है कि

आगामी वर्ष के लिए आवंटित किये जाने वाले कोटे में इस कटौती की यथोचित रूप से प्रतिपूर्ति की जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कार्यवाही की जाएगी कि कम आय वाले व्यक्तियों को होने वाली कठिनाइयां को दूर करने के लिए भविष्य में ऐसी कटौती न की जाये ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1976-77 के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल से मध्य प्रदेश को चावल का कोई आवंटन नहीं किया गया था। गेहूं और चीनी के आवंटन और इन आवंटनों के प्रति उठान के बारे में स्थिति नीचे दी जाती है :--

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

	आवंटन	राज्य सरकार द्वारा उठान
गेहूं	277.5	78.4
चीनी	166.41	163.54

उठान में कमी राज्य सरकार द्वारा आवंटित मात्रा को न लेने के कारण थी और न कि आवंटनों के प्रति माल देने के लिए स्टाक की अनुपलब्धता के कारण थी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विस्थापित व्यक्ति

776. **श्री राघवजी** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को भारत में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या थी और प्रत्येक स्थान पर ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) इन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है; और

(ग) इन व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास करने के लिए किन स्थानों का चयन किया गया है ।

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) :

(क) **विस्थापित व्यक्ति**	लाख
(1) पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से	47.40
(2) भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान (अब बंगला देश)	
(i) पुराने प्रवासी अर्थात् वे जो 1946 से 31-3-58 के बीच आए	41.17
(ii) नए प्रवासी अर्थात् वे जो 1-1-64 से 25-3-71 के बीच आए	11.14
(3) जम्मू और काश्मीर के छम्ब क्षेत्र से आए विस्थापित व्यक्ति (1971 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के फलस्वरूप विस्थापित)	00.17

(4) पाकिस्तान (सिंध) के आए विस्थापित व्यक्ति (1971 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के फल-स्वरूप विस्थापित)	00.58
(5) तिब्बती शरणार्थी	00.56
(6) प्रत्यावासी	
श्रीलंका से	2.76
बर्मा से	2.07
मोजाम्बिक/युगांडा/ जेरे । वियतनाम से	0.14

(ख) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों/प्रवासियों को उनकी उचित योग्यता तथा जहां तक संभव हो, सम्बन्धित परिवारों द्वारा व्यक्त की गई इच्छा को ध्यान में रख कर कृषि, लघु, व्यवसाय, व्यापार, रोजगार जैसी विभिन्न योजनाओं के अधीन बसाया जाता है।

(ग) इनके पुनर्वास के स्थान मध्य प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, जम्मू एवं काश्मीर, बिहार, त्रिपुरा, उड़ीसा, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब-महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडू, केरल अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह आदि राज्यों में है।

(ख) और (ग) के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी सभा की मेज पर प्रति वर्ष रखी गई वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में दी गई है, अन्तिम रिपोर्ट वर्ष 1676–77 की है।

Hire Purchase Price of the Slum Tenements

777. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4560 dated 24th March, 1975 and USQ 2608 dated 5th December, 1977 regarding hire purchase price of the slum tenements and state:

(a) the date on which the decision to allot the slum tenements on hire purchase basis to the slum dwellers of Delhi was taken; and

(b) how long it takes to finally close the accounts of constructed tenements after their completion?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) On 2nd/3rd August, 1963, it was decided by Government to permit the sale of houses built under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

(b) Normaly, it takes six months after the date of completion of the work to close the accounts.

दुग्ध डेयरी योजना के लिये विदेशी सहायता

778. **श्री अमर सिंह वी० राठवा :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बड़े नगरों में चल रही दुग्ध डेयरी योजनाओं के लिए दी जा रही विदेशी सहायता का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है :

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उसकी जांच कराने के लिए एक समिति अथवा आयोग नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरानाला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

सम्पदा कार्यालय का कार्यकरण

779. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** . क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और** पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता सरकार ने सत्ता सम्भालने के बाद क्वार्टरों के आवंटन तथा किराया लेने की नीति में क्या-क्या परिवर्तन किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सम्पदा कार्यालय के अधिकारी अभी भी मनमाने ढंग से कार्य कर रहे है और आम तौर पर सरकारी कर्मचारी उनके रवैये से असन्तुष्ट हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि टाइप-दो के क्वार्टरों के आवंटन में बड़े पैमाने पर अनियमितता बरती गई है और क्या निमारपुर से डी० आई० जड० क्षेत्र में बीमारी के आधार पर जिन्हें टाइप-II के मकान दिए गए थे उन्हें नीचे के मकान की बजाय ऊपर का मकान दे दिया गया ;

(घ) क्या इन कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई अपील को भी विभाग ने बिना कारण बताये रद्द कर दिया ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) निम्न आय वर्ग के कर्मचारियों की परितुष्टि का मौजूदा सत्र अर्थपूर्ण ढंग से बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि दिल्ली और अन्य स्थानों पर टाइप I से III तक 30,000 मकानों का निर्माण किया जाए । यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि ली जाने वाली लाइसेंस फीस की गणना करते समय भूमि और उस के विकास की लागत शामिल की जाए । पुन: कर्मचारी जिन के पास अपने निजी मकान थे और जिन्हें वर्ष 1975 के दौरान सामान्य पूल वास के लिए अपात्र घोषित कर दिया गया था अब 1–6–77 से पात्र घोषित कर दिये गये हैं । अपने मकान वाले अधिकारियों द्वारा दिया जानेवाला लाइसेंस शुल्क उन के अपने मकानों से होने वाली किराये की आय के संदर्भ में स्लैब के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) से (ङ). जी, नहीं । आवंटन सरकार के निर्धारित नियमों-निर्देशनों के अनुसार किया जाता है । छूट पात्र मामलों में सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा दी जाती है ।

Concession in Education to Harijans, S.C. and S.T.

780. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) details of concessions in education being provided to Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at various levels/standards by the Central as well as State Governments;

(b) whether some more concessions are being considered to be given for the uplift of these classes; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A list of details of concessions in education is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

1. (a) Elementary education: (a) Supply of free text books and stationary, free uniforms, attendance

scholarships etc. upto elementary stage of education.

(2) Book Banks.

(3) Mid-day Meals.

(b) *Higher education & Technical education*: Reservation of 20 per cent seats in all institutions of higher education as well as technical education. 5 per cent concesion in the minimum percentage of marks required for admission to any course in higher education.

(c) *Facilities provided to undergraduate courses*: (1) 15 per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste students. 5 per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes in all the colleges.

(2) In some colleges, a relaxation of 5 per cent marks in the qualifying examination as minimum admission eligibility is given to Scheduled Castes/ Tribes.

(3) In some colleges, age concession upto 3 years is given to these candidates.

(4) All the colleges have been requested:

(a) to revise the procedure for admission of students belonging to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes so that admission are made on the basis of pass in the prescribed qualifying examination;

(b) to make arrangement for special coaching to be given to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe students who need it, to help them come upto the required level.

(b) *Post-graduate courses*: 5 per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes & Tribes.

2. Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are provided by the State Governments.

3. At the Indian Institutes of Management at Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Bangalore, the following concessions are also given:

(1) Relaxation in selection prodedure is given to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates. They are required to have a minimum of 45 per cent marks in SSC/HSC examination as against 55 per cent for other candidates.

(2) Remedial programme is offered to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who need additional preparation in English and/or in mathematics.

(3) Consessions are given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates is respect of tution fee an room charges.

(4) In addition to post-matric scholarships there are merit-cum-means scholarships for those whose parents income is Rs. 6000/- or less per annum.

(5) Loans to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe students are also given at an interest of 10 per cent by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

4. 50 per cent tuition fee and free stationary concession are given at the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi.

5. Facilities offered to students of weaker sections of the Indian Institute of Technology/Indian Institute of Science.

(1) 15 per cent of the total seats for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent to the Scheduled Tribes are reserved.

(2) The upper age limit is relaxable upto 5 years.

(3) Exemption is given from payment of registration fees, tuition fees and hostel seat rent.

(4) Second class railway fare from their place of residence to the place of interview and back is given.

(5) Standards of physical fitness laid down are relaxed in their cases.

(6) Reimbursement of expenditure incurred by them for removal of temporary physical defects is allowed.

(7) Scholarship of Rs. 150/-per month are awared to meet boarding expenses.

(8) The upper income limit prescribed for the parent/guardian for the award of the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe scholarships is Rs. 750/-per month as against Rs. 500/-per month for others.

(9) They are loaned text books from the institute library for the entire duration of the course.

(10) A separate cell consisting of the faculty of the respective of Institute takes special care of the needs of these students.

(1) Special coaching arrangements are made for Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates.

सरकारी आवास के आवंटन के मापदण्ड

781. **श्री राजकेशर सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी आवास के आवंटन के लिए प्राथमिकता निर्धारित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ किसी विशेष विभाग अथवा कार्यालय में आने की तारीख की बजाए सेवा में प्रवेश की तिथि को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या पृथक् आवास पूल वाले स्वायत्तशासी निकायों सहित सभी उपक्रमों में यही मापदण्ड अपनाये जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो एक ही सरकार के अधीन विभिन्न विभागों निकायों में भिन्न-भिन्न नियमों के लागू करने के क्या कारण है और इस बारे में समानता लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) टाईप–1 से 4 तक में आबंटन के लिए अग्रता की तारीख सरकारी नौकरी में भर्ती होने की तारीख होती है । अन्य टाइपों के लिए अग्रता की तारीख वह होती है जिस तारीख को सरकारी कर्मचारी सम्बन्धित टाईप की पात्रता की परिलब्धियां प्राप्त करने लगता है ।

(ख) और (ग) अपने पूल वाले स्वायत निकायों तथा अन्य संगठनों के अपने आबंटन नियम होते हैं । एकरूपता लाने के बारे में इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Policy for Fixing Levy Price of Sugar

783. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the basis of fixing price of levy sugar as recommended by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has affected Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu as the local levies in that State are much higher than the average assumed by the Bureau; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government to fix an equitable levy price to Tamil Nadu Sugar Mills?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices are still under consideration of the Government.

बाढ़ राहत कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राजस्थान को सहायता

784. **श्री राम कंवार बेरवा** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बाढ़ राहत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नई सड़कों

और पुलियों का निर्माण करने और उनकी मरम्मत के लिए राजस्थान को सहायता दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) गत मानसून मौसम के दौरान बाढ़ से उत्पन्न हुई स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार की सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 7.97 करोड़ रुपए की अग्रिम योजना सहायता मंजूर की गई थी। इस धनराशि में से 2.77 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशी बाढ़ से क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों और पुलों के पुन: स्थापन तथा पुनर्निर्माण के लिए निर्धारित की गई थी।

पेड़ों का ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग

785. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड और व्यवहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् नई दिल्ली द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए सर्वेक्षण की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमे यह पता चला है कि हमारे देश में प्रति वर्ष 10 करोड़ पेड़ काटे जाते हैं और उनका उपयोग ईंधन के रूप में होता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बड़े पैमाने पर पेड़ों के काटे जाने और ईंधन के रूप में उनका उपयोग रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अनुरोध पर राष्ट्रीय व्यवहारिक अर्थ अनुसंधान परिषद् ने उत्तरी भारत के शहरी क्षेत्रों में साफ्ट कोक की सम्भावित खपत का अनुमान लगाने के लिए एक अध्ययन किया है। अध्ययन के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, दिल्ली और चण्डीगढ़ आते हैं। एकत्र किए गए आंकड़ों पर अब कार्रवाई की जा रही है और राष्ट्रीय व्यवहारिक अर्थ अनुसंधान परिषद् ने कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को अभी रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है।

तथापि, माननीय सदस्य सम्भवत: इंधन सम्बन्धी नीति समिति की जिस रिपोर्ट का हवाला दे रहे हैं, उसकी जानकारी सरकार को है। इस रिपोर्ट में यह उल्लेख है कि प्रति वर्ष कोयले के स्थान पर 1166.2 लाख मीटरी टन कोयले के बराबर जलाने की लकड़ी घरेलू क्षेत्र में ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग की जाती है। रिपोर्ट में इसे प्रति वर्ष 10 करोड़ वृक्षों के बराबर आंका गया था।

(ख) सरकार वाणिज्यिक प्रयोजनों के लिए वृक्षों की अन्धाधुन्ध कटाई को रोकने के लिए हर सम्भव उपाय करेगी। किन्तु जलाने की लकड़ी, जो कि ऊर्जा का परम्परागत और सस्ता साधन है, के प्रयोग को रोकना वांछनीय नहीं होगा।

वृक्ष स्वत: आपूरक संसाधन हैं। इसलिए ईंधन के तौर पर जलाने की लकड़ी के प्रयोग पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती, बशर्ते कि जलाने की लकड़ी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में वृक्ष सतत रूप से मौजूद हों। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने अल्पावधि में जलाने वाली लकड़ी प्रदान करने वाले वृक्षों को उगाने के लिए सामाजिक वानिकी तथा फार्म वानिकी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत एक सघन रोपण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है।

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिए ऋण और अनुदान

786. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिए ऋण और अनुदान के रूप में राज्य सरकार को अब तक कुल कितनी राशि दी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ से राज्य योजना स्कीमों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और ब्लाक अनुदानों के रूप में--70 प्रतिशत ऋण और 30 प्रतिशत अनुदानों के रूप में दी जा रही है और यह किसी विशिष्ठ स्कीम अथवा विकास शीर्ष के साथ जुड़ी नहीं होती है। लेकिन, राजस्थान सरकार को सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता के अलावा राजस्थान नहर/कमान क्षेत्र विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई/आबंटित की गई :

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

वर्ष	केन्द्रीय गैर-योजना सहायता ऋण	केन्द्र द्वारा अग्रिम योजना सहायता	कमान क्षेत्र विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से सहायता प्राप्त योजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता
	चतुर्थ योजना	पांचवीं योजना	पांचवीं योजना
1969-70 . . .	3.20	..	..
1971-72 . . .	3.00	..	..
1972-73 . . .	3.50	..	..
1973-74 . . .	0.19	..	..
1974-75 . . .	..	..	2.00
1975-76 . . .	..	4.00	2.25
1976-77 . . .	..	..	1.00
1977-78 . . .	..	2.00 (आबंटन)	1.73 (आबंटन)
कुल : . .	10.49	6.00	6.98

उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में कमी

788. **श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों को लाभ देने और खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उर्वरकों का मूल्य और कम करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) इस समय उर्वरकों के मूल्य में और कमी करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। जुलाई, 1975 से उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में छः बार कमी हुई है। मूल्यों में कमी करने की जरूरत होने पर, समय-समय पर मूल्यों की समीक्षा की जाती है और ऐसा कर दिया जाता है।

Planning Commission on prohibition

789. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has expressed views against introduction of prohibition;

(b) if so, the reasons given by the Commission; and

(c) the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Inter-State disputes for use of river waters

790. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in respect of settlement of inter-State disputes for use of river waters;

(b) the longest period for which any dispute has remained unsettled and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise the use of river waters in the overall interest of the country's development?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The main pending disputes relate to the use and development of the waters of the Narmada, Godavari and Yamuna rivers.

The disputes relating to Narmada and Godavari waters are being adjudicated upon by the Tribunals set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. In the meantime, however, in the case of Godavari Basin, concerned States agreed in December 1975 on substantial allocation of Godavari waters for new projects. In the case of Narmada Basin too, the States agreed in March 1975, to take up work on four smaller scheme each in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Both these agreements were reached, pending the decisions of the Tribunals and without prejudice to the claims of the party States before the Tribunals.

Detailed studies about the Yamuna Basin have been carried out in consulation with the concerned States and the matter is under discussion with them. Pending final decision, it has been agreed that the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana could proceed with the construction of 'Lakhwar-Vyasi multipurpose project and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Lift Irrigation Scheme respectively.

(b) All efforts are made to resolve difference relating to use and development of waters of inter-State rivers to the extent possible by negotiations. This, however, is time consuming, as it involves several complexities such as agreement with respect to availability of water, established uses for various purposes, and assessment of reasonable requirements of the basin States for their existing, on-going and future Schemes. Failing agreement by negotiations, Tribunals are set up to adjudicate upon the differences under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The dispute relating to use and development of Godavari & Krishna Waters, amoungst the basin States arose in early sixties and the Tribunals to adjudicate upon these difference were set up in April 1969. While the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal submitted its final report in May 1976, the adjudication proceedings in respect of the Godavari dispute are in progress.

(c) The question of Central Government playing a more active role in the planning for use and development of waters of inter-State rivers, is being actively pursued.

Allotment of Shops in, New Delhi

791. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Stir Threat On Shops" appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated February 1 1978 and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in reply to USQ No. 17 dated 14.11.77, it was stated that shops will not be tendered and will be allotted to the shopkeepers of Panchkuin Road Market, Janpath and Yusaf Zai Market. and if so, the reasons for calling fresh tenders against the wishes of Panchkuin Road Market?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):(a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Administration has reiterated its direction to the New Delhi Municipal Committee to allot these shops as a part of the rehabilitation scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir. No fresh tenders have been invited for allotment of these shops with the exception of one big shop which is to be allotted to a Nationalised Bank in which case tender queries have been sent to them.

Soft furniture purchased by C.P.W.D.

792. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of soft furniture purchased by CPWD since April, 1977 till date;

(b) the names of firms from whom goods worth more than Rs. 500 were purchased;

(c) the mode of purchases made; and

(d) purpose for which purchases were made and to whom these furnishings were allocated?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The total value of soft of non-durable furniture purchased by CPWD, other than ordinary office furniture, since April 1977, was Rs. 10,01,820.

(b) As per atteched statement 'A'.

(c) (i) By contract after call of tenders.

(ii) By supply orders after call of quotations.

(iii) After personal selection by the Hon'ble Minister/VIP concerned, from firms of repute.

(d) As per attached statement 'B'.

Statement

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 792 IN THE LOK SABHA FOR 27TH FEBRUARY, 1978

NAMES OF THE FIRMS FROM WHOM GOODS WORTH MORE THAN RS 500/- WERE PURCHASED.

S. No.

1. M/s Gopal Narain & Sons.
2. M/s Mayur Furnishing and Decorators.
3. M/s Master Furniture.
4. Spdt. Tihar Jail.
5. Acme Furnishing Company.
6. M/s Guptajee.
7. M/s Fab. India.
8. Ram Kishan & Sons.
9. M/s the Block Patridges, Haryana Emporium.
10. M/s Skipper.
11. M/s Central Cotlage Industrial Emporium.
12. M/s Radha Gopal.
13. Oriental Building and Furnishing Company.
14. M/s Kesar Fabrics.
15. M/s Amarpali.
16. M/s Garg Brothers.
17. M/s Rakesh Traders.
18. M/s J. P. Aggarwal.
19. M/s Eastern Handloom Fabrics.
20. M/s V. K. Ashok & Co.
21. M/s Vikas Trading Corporation.
22. Shri Subhash Chander.
23. M/s Ram Sons.
24. Shri Mohan Lal.
25. Pawanjan Prasad.
26. Shri Piara Singh.
27. Shri Balwant Singh.
28. M/s. Rajasthan Woollen Industries.
29. Shri Surinder Kumar.
30. M/s Associate Suppliers.
31. M/s Kapoor Fabrics.
32. Shri Surinder Bhatia.
33. Shri Vinod Kumar Dutta.
34. Coir Board.

Statement B

Purpose for which purchases were made and to whom furnishing were allocated.

(A) Purpose for which purchased

(1) Replacement of worn-out items of furniture of non-durable nature and furnishing of residences of important people and institutions including hostels where furnished accommodation is provided.

(B) To whom allocated

(1) Residences of the Honourable Ministers, the Prime Minister, the Vice President, Judges of Supreme Court, Members of Planning Commission, Chairman of various Commissions appointed by the Government, Members of Parliament and the President's Estate.

(2) Prestigeous buildings/places like Parliament House, Vithal Bhai Patel House, Mavalankar Hall Auditorium, Vigyan Bhavan and Palam Airport.

(3) Hostels like Curzon Road Hostel Central Vista Mess and Western Court Hostel.

(4) Willingdon Hospital authorities.

(5) Family Wing, Guest Wing, State Rooms in Rashtrapati Bhavan and Residential complex in the President's Estate.

Opposition of State Government to Prohibition Programme

793. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any programme for introduction of prohibition and given any directions to the State Governments during the current year;

(b) if so, full details thereof and the steps being taken to implement them; and

(c) whether certain State Governments are opposed to the prohibition programme, and if so, what are their views?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). It has been decided to implement prohibition in a period of four years. The programme is being worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

(c) Representatives of the State Governments, meeting on 30 July, 1977, under auspices of the Central Prohibition Committee, themselves arrived at a consensus to draw up a time bound programme for the introduction of complete prohibition in not more than four years.

Negotiations between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh regarding Narmada Valley Project

794. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to states:

(a) did negotiations between Ministers of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh take place recently regarding Narmada Valley Project; and

(b) what is the outcome of the negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have informed that informal decisions were held between the Irrigation Minister of Madhya Pradesh and the Irrigation Minister and Chief Minister of Gujarat at Gandhinagar on 19th October, 1977 and between the Irrigation Ministers of both the States at New Delhi on 26th October and 28th November, 1977, regarding the inter State problems concerning development of Narmada Water Resources. These discussions were of preliminary and exploratory nature and no decisions were taken.

Allegations of corruption in F.C.I.

795. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:
SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:
DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report published in the *Blitz* dated the 31st December, 1977 about the Food Corporation of India under the heading 'Foul Play by FCI' wherein a director has called it an everest of corruption and wastage, nepotism and mismanagement;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to improve the situation and keep a strict check on the working and functioning of FCI?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). The general superintendence, direction and management of

the day to day affairs and business of the Corporation are controlled by its Board of Directors. From a broad policy angle, the Government are also keeping a constant watch over the functioning of the Corporation. The allegations in the report published in the *Blitz* of 31-12-77 were based largely on misapprehensions which have been duly clarified in a rejoinder issued by the Food Corporation of India and published in the *Blitz* of 28-1-78.

Social forestry programme of West Bengal

796. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a central sector scheme from the Government of West Bengal regarding research survey and servicing of social forestry programme;

(b) whether Government have considered the scheme; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide necessary financial assistance to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of West Bengal has been advised to obtain and furnish the recommendations/comments of the State Level Technical Committee on the scheme before the matter is processed further.

Contents of time capsule

797. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the contents of the capsule taken out from the Red Fort a few months back;

(b) why no action has been taken to dig out the other capsules;

(c) whether Government propose to take action against those who wrote wrong and biased history;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) how much expenditure was incurred in digging out the capsule?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A copy of the list of contents is attached.

(b) The Parliamentary Committee appointed to dig out the Time Capsule and Nehru Capsule has been of the view that they will initiate action on retrieval of the Nehru Capsule after reaction of the Hon'ble Members in both the Houses is known with reference to its report on retrieval of the Time Capsule and contents thereof. The report has been submitted to Government by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee. It will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

As Gandhi Capsule does not contain any write-up on History, the Government has decided that this need not be dug up.

(c) and (d). The 10,000 word account of the History of India was prepared by the Indian Council of Historical Research. When the same will be placed on the Table of the House the Hon'ble Members will have the opportunity to judge where it contained wrong and biased history. Thereafter Government will consider the matter in respect of further action, if any.

Rs. 16,500/-.

LIST OF CONTENTS OF THE TIME CAPSULE

1. 10,000 word account both in English and Hindi of important aspects of History of India from 15-8-47 to 15-8-1972, calligraphed on parchments.

2. A calendar of events as found on eight copper plates with writtings and engravings.

3. Three copper stampings (of recordings).

4. Coins-10 Rs. and 50 paise-and 12 stamps issued on 15-8-1972 and 26-1-1973 on the occasion of 25th Anniversary of Independence. 4 stamps issued on 13-4-1973 "Homage to Martyrs".

5. Micro-film of the Constitution of India along with preamble in all the National Languages.

6. Micro-film of the project of Bhakra Nangal Dam.

7. 13 portraits etched in half tone copper plates. (Same as the portraits in Central Hall of Parliament).

8. Small models of:

(i) Vijayanta Tank

(ii) Ishapur Rifle

(iii) Bharat Earth Mover.

Sugar Industry

799. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the 155th report of the PAC in respect of the state of affairs of the Sugar Industry; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have since studied the report and the conclusion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The 155th report of the PAC relating to the sugar industry was received and examined by Government and the action taken thereon reported to the Public Accounts Committee. Further observations of the Public Accounts Committee made in December, 1977 are under consideration.

Grant to States for development of Agriculture

800. DR. BALDAV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant advanced to States in the year 1977-78 to develop agriculture; and

(b) the criteria adopted to determine the amount of grants?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Refugees in Mana and other Camps

801. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have enquired into the complaints of maltreatment of the refugees in Mana and other camps as made by West Bengal M.L.As. who visited these camps;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) break-up of the present figures of the refugees in different camps;

(d) for how long these refugees are living in these camps;

(e) whether Government propose to send a team of the Members of Parliament for visiting different refugee camps for making field survey of their condition and hearing their grievances and to make a report to Government regarding the problems of the refugees; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference is to the committee

of M.L.As of West Bengal Legislative Assembly which had visited Mana Camp in July 1975. This Committee had made certain recommendations such as improvement of administration of Mana camp; narrowing down of communication gap between the camp staff and the migrants; liberalisation of rules regarding payment of cash doles; re-admission of the expelled campers; timely supply of books and stationery to the students; quick rehabilitation of the families in camp etc. Wherever necessary, appropriate action was taken by Government; the expelled families were taken back in camp; timely supply of books and stationery to the students was ensured and utmost efforts were made to disperse the maximum number of families in Mana and other State camps to the rehabilitation sites. At present, all the State camps have been closed, only 65 families having been left in Mana Camp. Schemes for the resettlement of these families have also been sanctioned and these families are also likely to be dispersed shortly.

(c) The break-up of the rehabilitable families in camps/work site camps is as follows:

Mana	65 families
Tawa	3232 families
Dolariya	789 families
	4086 families

(d) Most of the families are Bangladesh 'returnee' families and were admitted into camps in 1972 onwards.

(e) and (f). As the number of camps and families left is quite small and there are no specific problems to be gone into, Government do not consider it necessary to send a team of Members of Parliament to these places.

Aerial survey of unauthorised colonies of Delhi

802. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether aerial survey of unauthorised colonies was carried out in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether blue prints etc. of the colonies have been prepared on the basis of this survey;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether on the basis of these blue-prints, maps etc. work to regularise the colonies has been undertaken;

(e) whether Government are aware that delay in formalising the regularisation of these colonies is delaying the work of promoting civil amenities; and

(f) if so, how soon the formality will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Aerial survey of unauthorised colonies in East and North—West Delhi has been carried out.

(b) to (d). It is not possible to prepare blue prints on the basis of aerial survey as the scale of photograph is 1:10,000. Hence, ground surveys have been started.

(e) and (f). Certain civic amenities are already being provided. Other amenities will have to await the formulation of regularisation plans. Efforts are being made to complete the work within two years.

राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों तथा अभयारण्यों में कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

803. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और अभयारण्यों के कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

बनाने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या निर्णय है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) . राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और आश्रय-स्थलों के विकास के लिए सहायता की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को अनावर्ती स्वरूप की विभिन्न मदों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है, जिसमें फील्ड कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता की स्वीकृति देना भी शामिल है, चाहे ये क्वार्टर ऐसे सहायता प्राप्त उद्यान/आश्रय-स्थल के अन्तर्गत हों या उसके परिसर में । बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, कुतरु जंगली भैंस आश्रय-स्थल और अचनकमाड़ आश्रय-स्थल के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जा चुकी है । जो निर्माण-कार्यों और फील्ड कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए भी है ।

माधव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, बोरी और गंजड आश्रय-स्थलों के लिए राज्य सरकार ने जो योजनाएं भेजी हैं उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Progress in Land Reform

804. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a fresh assessment of the progress made in the implementation of Land Reforms Legislation in the country; and

(b) if so, the latest State-wise break-up of the land area declared surplus, taken possession of and redistributed out of it in comparison with the figures as on 31st March, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-1621/78). The latest information available with the Government of India relates, for most States, to the period ending 30-11-1977.

Award on Narmada water dispute

805. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribunal's award on the Narmada waters dispute between the 4 States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan is expected very soon;

(b) if so, when and how;

(c) the reasons for the long delay in this regard; and

(d) the total cost of the Tribunal's hearings and functioning so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal has indicated that the party States have since completed their arguments. The Tribunal expects to submit its report to Government of India during the course of the year.

(c) The Tribunal was set up in October 1969 and gave its decisions on certain preliminary issues of law in February, 1972. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan filed appeals in the Supreme Court against these decisions and obtained a stay order. The Supreme Court , however, permitted the Tribunal to proceed with inspection and discovery of the documents. In July,

1972, the party States made efforts to settle the disputes by mutual agreement and with the assistance of the then Prime Minister and in July, 1974 agreed on certain issues namely, that the quantity of water available in Narmada for 75 per cent of years was 28 MAFt. out of which 0.5 MAFt. and 0.25 MAFt. be allocated to Rajasthan and Maharashtra respectively. The questions of allocation of the balance waters between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and the height of the Navagam Dam etc. were referred back to the Tribunal. The appeals filed by the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh before the Supreme Court were withdrawn and the Supreme Court also vacated the stay orders on 1st August, 1974. A number of issues raised previously before the Tribunal were deleted and a few others amended suitably. The hearing of the case by the Tribunal was resumed in November, 1974 and the adjudication process thus got delayed on these accounts for some time.

(d) The total expenditure incurred by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal so far as about Rs. 52 lakhs.

Foreign co-operation in water conservancy development

806. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR delegation visited India to explore the possibilities of Indo USSR Cooperation in water conservancy development;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions and whether any agreement has been signed;

(c) whether similar agreement has been reached with the U.S. Government; and

(d) if so, when the final implementation of the agreement is likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A six-member team of U. S. S. R. Irrigation Experts visited India from the 16th to the 30th January, 1976 for discussions with Indian Irrigation Experts on questions of mutual collaboration in water resources development.

(b) A protocol of discussions was signed on the 30th January, 1978 by the leaders of the U.S.S.R. and Indian teams. Besides the areas of cooperation agreed to earlier in March, 1975 under the programme of Cooperation between India and U.S.S.R. in the fields of Science & Technology for 1975—80, joint study of special problems connected with the construction of high dams has been identified for long-term cooperation between the two countries. The two teams have also agreed on the possibility of joint implementation in third countries, of different types of work in the field of water resources development. The areas of cooperation covered by the Agreement of March, 1975 are:

(a) Local projects of integrated utilisation of water reserves (inter and intra basin transfer of rivers);

(b) Mechanised irrigation with utilisation of surface and underground sources;

(c) Application of directional blasting techniques; and

(d) Use of prefabricated structures in the lining of irrigation systems and in drainage.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Persons registered with DDA

807. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who applied for various housing schemes floated by the Delhi Development Authority during the last seven years and the amount realised by the D.D.A. from these persons;

(b) the total number of persons who have since been allotted flats by DDA; and

(c) the time by which the rest of the persons who got themselves registered with the DDA and have deposited the registration fee of thousands of rupees can expect to get a house?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The details are as under:—

	M.I.G.	L.I.G.	Janta	Total
(i) Ist Registration (1969-70) . . .	3501	4747	2603	10851
(ii) 2nd Registration (1971-72) . . .	9984	6203	4279	20466
(iii) Special Registration for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1973 .	325	1050	4111	586
(iv) R. P. S. Scheme—72	223 142	243	240	848
(v) New Registration Scheme—76 .	10099	8881	8288	27268
GRAND TOTAL .	24274	21124	19521	64919

In addition, Delhi Development Authority has recently floated the "Self Financing Housing Registration Scheme" under which 1516 persons have got themselves registered upto 17th February, 1978.

A sum of Rs. 24,31,48,397/- has been realised as Registration Amount.

(b) 22,391 persons have secured allotment.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority expects to meet the demand of persons registered under the Retiring Public Servants Scheme during 1978 79. The demand of other persons is likely to be satisfied in stages in the next four years.

बस्तर, मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि कालेज

808. **श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर**: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में लोगों का मुख्य व्यवसाय कृषि है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा अनुरोध मिला है कि वहां एक कृषि कालेज खोला जाये; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सरकार को श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर, संसद सदस्य से बस्तर जिले के कोंडागांव नामक स्थान में कृषि महाविद्यालय खोलने हेतु निवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ग) सरकार की यह राय है कि चूंकि बस्तर के पड़ोसी जिलों के लिए कृषि प्रशिक्षण हेतु जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर में एक सुव्यवस्थित परिसर है अतः उसी कृषि–जलवायु वाले क्षेत्र में एक दूसरा कृषि महाविद्यालय खोलना न्यायसंगत नहीं है ।

Request from National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. to decontrol sugar

809 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited has urged the Government to decontrol sugar alleging that the present sugar policy has benefitted neither the industry nor the consumer;

(b) if so, whether they have argued that since the Government had fixed the cane price at a high level, the cost of production is about Rs. 217 a quintal ex-factory, excluding excise duty;

(c) whether they have also pointed out that the gap based on an estimated sugar production of 55 lakh tonnes this year is likely to cause a loss of Rs. 120 crore;

(d) if so, what is Government's view regarding their points; and

(e) the steps that are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. has urged the Government to decontrol sugar.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The points made by the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. are receiving consideration.

F.C.I. Wheat damaged in Rains during 1977-78

810. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat with F.C.I. which was damaged in the rains in 1977-78 as a result of its being kept in open for want of godowns; and

(b) the efforts being made by Government to avoid such a loss again?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A quantity of 23031 tonnes of wheat was rendered unfit for human consumption in CAP (Cover and Plinth) storage due to rains, floods and cyclones during 1977-78 till 31st January, 1978.

(b). The following steps are taken to avoid loss:

(i) The stocks are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated polythene covers to protect them from rains.

(ii) Nylon ropes are provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to prevent blowing off of covers due to high wind velocity, storms etc.

(ii) Monofilament nets and cover tops are also provided in major CAP complexes for additional protection against the vagaries of weather.

(iv) Periodical replacement of polythene covers is arranged to ensure protection of foodgrains.

(v) Aeration of stocks by lifting the covers is meticulously done to avoid damage due to condensation.

(vi) Special attention is paid to regularly inspect and preserve the stocks stored under CAP. Large stocks of foodgrains even after storage for nearly two years in CAP,, are in very good condition. In fact, the CAP storage technique adopted by the FCI has saved lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains which would have been otherwise completely damage as there was no storage space available to keep the stocks.

(vii) Various steps have been taken to increase storage capacity to replace CAP storage. These include making the optimum use of the existing storage capacity by raising

the hight of the stacks, hiring of covered space from all available sources, construction of godown on a large scale by the FCI and encouraging construction of godowns by private parties under guarantee scheme as per the FCI's specifications.

Probe into affairs of Aligarh Muslim University

811. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to probe into the affairs of Aligarh Muslim University; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Schools in Delhi

812. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether these schools are able to accommodate all children whose parents are transferable to other places in India—both working in Government offices and in private establishments;

(c) the number of children who are refused admission every year; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up additional schools in Delhi and New Delhi to accommodate these children?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Twelve.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) New admissions are generally limited to class I. During 1977-78, the number of candidates registered for admission to class I in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi was 4,058 and the number admitted was 940.

(d) Yes, Sir.

सूखे की संभावनाओं वाले क्षेत्र के अधीन जिले

813. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें 25 मार्च, 1977 से पहले सूखे की संभावना वाले क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे बहुत से जिलों को, जो सामान्यतया सूखे से प्रभावित रहते हैं और जो हर दूसरे या तीसरे वर्ष गम्भीर सूखे अथवा भुखमरी की हालत का सामना करते हैं, सूखे की संभावना वाले क्षेत्रों की उस सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है जिसे पिछली सरकार ने तैयार किया था ;

(ग) क्या वर्तमान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी सूखे की संभावना वाले क्षेत्रों की सूची में कुछ नये जिलों को शामिल किया है जिन्हें पहले शामिल नहीं किया गया था और यदि हां, तो उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा, सतना, शाहडोल और पन्ना जिलों को सूखे

की संभावना वाले क्षेत्रों की सूची में भी शामिल किया गया है ; और

(ङ) सूखे की सम्भावनाओं वाले क्षेत्रों की सूची में सम्मिलित जिलों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने तथा वहां के लोगों की क्रय-शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिए 1978-79 में शुरू की जाने वाली विशेष योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 25 मार्च, 1977 से पहले सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाये गये जिलों के नाम दर्शाने वाली एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जाती है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई । देखिए संख्या एल-टी-1622 / 78]

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से सूखा ग्रस्त के रूप में पता लगाये गये सभी जिलों को शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) शाहडोल जिले की केवल ब्यौहारी तहसील को इसके अन्तर्गत लाया गया है । रीवा, सतना, पन्ना तथा शेष शाहडोल जिले को सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया है ।

(ङ) कार्यक्रम के घटक सिंचाई-विकास, वनरोपण, चरागाह विकास, पशुपालन, भू-संरक्षण तथा कृषि हैं और इन्हें 1974-75 से 1978-79 तक की पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अनुमोदित परियोजना रिपोर्ट में शामिल किया गया है । इन योजनाओं को परियोजना क्षेत्रों में लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए तैयार किया गया है ।

Policy regarding scales of Post Graduate Teachers

814. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether due to final decision with regard to 10+2+3 system in schools there is confusion among the post-graduate teachers all over the Country and particularly in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have decided on the policy regarding payment/ scales to those who take classes which are meant for P.G.T.; and

(c) whether T.G.T. taking classes of P.G.Ts are being paid, the P.G.T. Scale?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The staffing patern as a result of switch over to the 10+2 system of school education has to be decided by individual State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Before the switch over, normally the post-graduate teachers were engaged for teaching class XI of the 3-year Higher Secondary course. With the introduction of 2-years post-secondary or higher secondary course, the various States etc. are expected to sort out the problem of post-fixation. The Delhi Administration has informed that as far as this Union Territory is concerned there is no confusion as referred to in this part of the case.

(b) The matter is to be decided by the individual State Governments etc.

(c) A Trained Graduate Teacher may be required to take, as a purely temporary and stop gap arrangement, classes which should ordinarily be taken by a Post-Graduate Teacher but he/she would be entitled to the pay scale meant for a Post Graduate Teacher only after formal promotion/appointment to the post of a Post Graduate Teacher.

Irrigated and cultivable area in States

815. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal are having less than 20 per cent of net irrigated area to cultivable area; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to promote irrigation facilities during last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to the Land Utilization Statistics for the year 1974-75, the percentage of net irrigated area to cultivable area in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tripura is less than 20.

(b) In addition to the States' Plan outlays for major/medium and minor irrigation, advance plan assistance was provided to certain States, as per statement enclosed to accelerate the tempo of irrigation development.

Statement

Advance plan Assistance for Major/Medium and Minor irrigation projects during 1975-76 to 1977-78

(Rs. crores)

Name of State	Major/Medium Irrigation			Minor Irrigation
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1977-78
1. Gujarat	7·30	3·00	11·00	..
2. Karnataka	2·15	3·55	11·00	2·00
3. Kerala	2·10	2·50	5·00	1·00
4. Madhya Pradesh	..	1·75	11·00	2·00
5. Orissa	1·00	2·00	4·00	1·00
6. Maharashtra	5·50	3·85	15·00	2·00
7. Rajasthan	6·00	3·00	7·30	..

National Committee on Women

816. SHRI C. K. JAFER SHARIEF:
SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Committee on Women has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the names of Members and functions of the Committee and the criteria adopted for choosing members of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the names of the members of the Committee and the functions assigned to it is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1623/78]. To ensure a reasonably broad-based yet compact-body, the Committee has been constituted with Members of Parliament and eminent persons from the field of Law, Social welfare, education, employment and health.

Shortages in wheat imported from United States

817. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since examined the cases of shortages in wheat imported from the United States;

(b) whether there is any proposal to have a thorough inquiry of the matter by the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(c) whether the Government is of the view that such short landings which resulted in the loss of crores of rupees of public money could not have taken place without the connivance of top officials of the Food Corporation of India; and

(d) the action taken so far against the officers responsible for this loss and to sue the American firms who cheated India in this way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Consequent upon the indictment of some US grain firms for indulging in malpractices involving short-weighment and misgrading of grains to defraud foreign buyers, including India, the Government of India had field claims against some major US grain exporting firms for supplying foodgrains deficient in weight and quality during the years 1961—75. The whole matter is *sub-judice*. A negotiated out-of-court settlement with the concerned firms is not ruled out.

There is no proposal under consideration to have the matter investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation as the facts of the case do not suggest that the shortlanding of foodgrains at the Indian Ports was due to negligence or connivance on the Part of the officials of the Food Corporation of India.

महानगरों में आवास की समस्या

818. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महानगरों में आवास की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है अथवा क्या योजना बनाई जा रही है ;

(ख) बम्बई, दिल्ली और कलकत्ते में इस समय कितने रिहायशी मकानों की आवश्यकता है अथवा इन महानगरों में ऐसे कितने लोग हैं जिनके पास मकान नहीं है; और

(ग) इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा दीर्घविधि और तात्कालिक क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) महानगरीय क्षेत्रों तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में प्रश्नाधीन वर्गों की आवास समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए इस मन्त्रालय में निम्नलिखित सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं बनाई हैं जो अब राज्य क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं :—

1. औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों तथा समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना ।

2. निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना ।

3. गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजना ।

4. मध्यम आय वर्ग आवास योजना ।

5. राज्य सरकार कर्मचारियों के लिए किराया आवास योजना ।

6. भूमि अर्जन तथा विकास योजना ।

7. गन्दी बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार योजना ।

इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम अपैक्स सहकारी आवास वित्त संस्थाओं राज्य सरकारों को आवास के लिए ऋण दे रहा है ।

भारत सरकार का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम, आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम भी पब्लिक हाऊसिंग एजेन्सियों की आवास योजनाओं तथा सरकारी और प्राइवेट सम्मिलित नियोक्ताओं के कर्मचारियों की किराया आवास योजना के लिए वित्त व्यवस्था कर रहा है ।

(ख) 1961 तथा 1971 की जनगणना में आवास तैयार करने के अभियान के दौरान एकत्रित किए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन ने अनुमान लगाया है कि बम्बई तथा दिल्ली में क्रमशः 1.44 लाख तथा 1.17 लाख मकानों की कमी है । इसी प्रकार का अभ्यास कलकत्ता के लिए मकानों के भंडार के विस्तृत आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं होने के कारण नहीं किया जा सका ।

(ग) आवास के क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित भावी कार्यक्रम की मुख्य विशेषताएं निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(i) ऐसे आवास कार्यक्रम लागू करना जिनका उद्देश्य 20 वर्ष की अवधि में बकाया पूरा करना तथा जनसंख्या में वृद्धि के कारण अतिरिक्त मांग को पूरा करना तथा अनुपयोगी मकानों को बदलना हो ।

(ii) सरकारी निधियों को निम्न आय वर्गों के परिवारों के उपयोग के लिए सीमित करना ताकि इस क्षेत्र के लिए नियतन किए गए संसाधनों से अधिक से अधिक मकान बनाए जा सकें ।

(iii) बड़ी संख्या में मकान बनाने के लिए निजी क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहन देना ।

Ex-Ministers and Ex-MPs. in possession of Government accommodation.

819. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the eviction proceedings initiated against ex-Ministers and ex-M.Ps. who have been unauthorisedly occupying Government premises;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Out of 96 ex-M.Ps. and 4 ex-Ministers who had been proceeded against for eviction, all, excepting six ex-M.Ps. have vacated government accommodation earlier occupied by them. Efforts to make the remaining 6 ex-M. Ps. vacate are continuing.

दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर से आय

820. श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर के दर्शकों से गत वर्ष, महीनेवार, कितनी आय हुई; और

(ख) इस चिड़ियाघर को सुन्दर बनाने तथा वहां दर्शकों को आकर्षित करने हेतु क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) कलेण्डर वर्ष 1977 के दौरान दर्शकों से प्राप्त हुआ राजस्व नीचे दिया गया है :—

	रुपये
जनवरी, 1977	72234.70
फरवरी, 1977	39523.10
मार्च, 1977	41553.70
अप्रैल, 1977	35740.30
मई, 1977	51228.70
जून 1977	54659.10
जुलाई, 1977	51848.70
अगस्त, 1977	50355.10
सितम्बर, 1977	38935.70
अक्तूबर, 1977	42437.50
नवम्बर, 1977	48729.00
दिसम्बर, 1977	58752.60

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में चिड़ियाघर ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं :—

(i) इसने अरिंग उटान, ब्लेसबोक, एलेंड जैसे विदेशी पशुओं और पानी के बत्तखों का आयात किया है और अन्य पशुओं तथा पक्षियों को भी आयात करने का विचार है ।

(ii) कार्यालय के सामने तथा मकबरों के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों और पार्क के क्षेत्र के अन्य प्रधान स्थलों पर अधिक मौसमी फूल लगाये जा रहे हैं, ताकि वे आकर्षक लगें । पार्क को सुन्दर दिखाई देने और दृष्टिग्राही बनाने के लिए बड़ी संख्या में फूलदार झाड़ियां और सजावट वाले फूलदार वृक्ष भी लगाये जा रहे हैं ।

(iii) घास के मैदानों में फुट-पाथ बनने से रोकने के लिए उनके आस-पास खंभों तथा कांटेदार तार की बाड़ को धीरे-धीरे अधिक साफ जी० आई० पाइप फेंसिंग में बदला जा जा रहा है ।

Accommodation for Working Journalists in New Delhi

821. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Government accommodation has been allotted to Working Journalists in New Delhi after the Government restored the Press Pool;

(b) if so, how many of them were fresh allotments and how many restoration of accommodation taken away during the Emergency;

(c) how many journalists are in the waiting list for allotment of houses; and

(d) when will their demand be met?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 4 fresh allotments and 6 restoration of accommodation.

(c) 33.

(d) It will depend upon availability of vacancies.

Alleged illegal promotion in the Banaras Hindu University

822. SHRI DILIP CHAKARAVARTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 28 teachers were illegally promoted to higher position by the Banaras Hindu University administration;

(b) whether any complaints have been received from teachers or students regarding this; and

(c) whether any suggestion has been received for the appointment of an enquiry commission in the affairs of the University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Banaras Hindu University, 28 teachers (15 Readers and 13 Lecturers) were promoted to higher positions under the erstwhile Personal Promotion Scheme to mark the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the University, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Executive Council of the University on October 27, 1977.

Representations were received from some teachers of the University, both in support of, and against the promotions made by the Executive Council of the University, and the same are under examination in consultation with the University Grants Commission and the Banaras Hindu University.

Waste Land to displaced families from Burma

823. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to *Indian Express* dated the 31st January, 1978 that a number of families displaced from Burma and staying at Purnea, Bihar, had to accept sandy waste lands under the Rahikpur Scheme in 1972 as the suitable agricultural land could not be had for their settlement and some maintenance assistance was also granted to them;

(b) if so, whether assistance to the families was stopped after 15 months in spite of several requests made to the Bihar Government; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider the case of these refugees who are facing acute food problem at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the "Letter to the Editor", which appeared in the Indian Express dated the 31st January, 1978. The scheme sanctioned in July, 1971 envisaged allotment of a cultivable area of 3 per cent family, in addition to financial assistance for reclamation of land, sinking of tubewells, purchase of bullocks, seeds, implements, provision of heavy dozes of fertilizers/manures necessitated by loamy sandy soil/and of lime, development of home-stead land, construction of houses, subsidiary occupation (bullock cart, mich cow etc.) and maintenance assistance for a period of 12 months. Keeping in view the special circumstances of the case, maintenance assistance for an additional period of about 5½ months, in all for a total period of 17½ months, was, subsiquently authorised.

(c) Based on an on-the-spot study of the scheme in November, 1977, further feasible assistance for fertilizers and seeds has been authorised recently and the State Government has also been advised to look into their needs.

Decision to raise land under irrigation in tribal areas

824. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has decided to

raise the land under irrigation in Tribal Areas; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme and the States being covered with this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Irrigation being a State subject action for development of irrigation in tribal areas has to be taken by State Governments. The urgency for development of irrigation in Tribal areas and the need for preparation of Master Plans for the same have been emphasised on the State Governments. The strategy evolved in the Fifth Plan for development of Tribal Areas is by way of sub-plans. Areas which have more than 50 per cent of tribal population have been identified for preparation of sub-plans and cover the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Goa, Deman & Diu. In the Annual Plan discussions, the flow of funds from State Plan and allocation from Special Central Assistance are specifically indicated for Tribal Sub-Plan. The outlay proposed by States for development of irrigation under Tribal Sub-plan for 1978-79 is Rs. 95 crores against the approved outlay of Rs. 61 crores in the previous year.

Suspension of I.H.F. by I.O.A.

825. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for suspending the Indian Hockey Federation by the Indian Olympic Association from its membership; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to review the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Reasons for suspension of Indian Hockey Federation, as given by the Indian Olympic Association, are as under:

(i) alleged continued mismanagement of Hockey affairs by the Indian Hockey Federation, particularly in the context of outstanding dues to the Indian Olympic Association;

(ii) alleged non-equitable representation of the affiliated units in the Hockey Federation; and

(iii) alleged inclusion and exclusion of certain hockey players from the coaching camp at Patiala as well as intentional by passing of the Indian Olympic Association, by the Indian Hockey Federation.

(b) It is for the Indian Olympic Association to review its decision if it so likes. Government do not come into the picture.

उत्तर प्रदेश के मुजफ्फरनगर-मेरठ खंडसारी एककों को समर्थन मूल्य से नीचे गन्ने की बिक्री

826. श्री रामचारी शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि किसान अपने गन्ने की बिक्री उत्तर प्रदेश के मुजफ्फरनगर मेरठ खंडसारी एककों को 6 रुपये से 8 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन किसानों को हानि से बचाने और नई खेती उगाने में समर्थ बनाने के लिए सुझावजा देने की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :(क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के लिए नये फ्लैट

827. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रियों के लिए बनाये जाने वाले नये फ्लैटों के कब तक तैयार हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) वर्तमान मंत्रिमण्डल के प्रत्येक मंत्री के बंगले पर मासिक कितना धन व्यय किया जा रहा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) मन्त्रियों के लिए नए फ्लैटों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव अभी तक मंजूर नहीं किया गया है, अत: इस समय यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि ये फ्लैट कब तक पूरे हो जाएंगे ।

(ख) बंगलों की मरम्मत तथा रख-रखाव पर हुआ व्यय प्रति मास भिन्न-भिन्न होता है । अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान रख-रखाव, मरम्मत, परिवर्तन, तथा फर्नीचर पर हुए व्यय का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल–टी—1624 178] ।

Stocks of Sugar lying with Sugar Factories

828. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether this is a fact that there are large stocks of sugar lying with the sugar factories, causing storage problem and also resulting in blocking of their huge funds; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take for overcoming these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). As per information furnished by the factories, the total sugar stocks with them as on 15-2-1978 were about 28.22 lakh tonnes. The steps taken by the Government to overcome the difficulties created due to large stocks are as under:-

(i) The releases for internal consumption have been substantially stepped up. Thus, from December, 1977, the monthly levy sugar-quota has been stepped up to 2.71 lakh tonnes from 2.05 lakh tonnes released earlier. Similarly, the free sale quotas released during the first 6 months of 1977-78 season i.e., during October, 1977 and March, 1978 are of the order of 7.30 lakh tonnes as against 6.20 lakh tonnes released during the same period last year.

(ii) To relieve storage difficulty of the factories, instructions have been issued by the Government to permit factories to store sugar outside in non-duty paid godowns in cases of genuine hardship. Moreover, prior to the commencement of 1977-78 season all the factories were also advised to take necessary steps for arranging storage accommodation commensurate to the needs of production.

(iii) The provision of higher credit limits to the factories in view of expected higher level of sugar production this year has also been taken up.

Receipt of Relief Material for Bangladesh Refugees

829. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Representative at Calcutta received relief material and goods for the use of Bangladesh refugees from the Indian Red Cross (after the Bangladesh trouble);

(b) if so, details of the relief material; and

(c) whether any complaints were received from relief organisations who were distributing agencies about non-receipt of the material sent to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Town Planning with the help of Private Architects and Engineers

830. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of firms and group of engineers, architects and Town Planners from Calcutta and Patna have approached the Central Government for their association with Central Government's house building and town Planning projects, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how best the Government is contemplating to bring about a healthy competition in between its own agencies controlling such engineers, architects and Town Planners with that of Private Sector in consonance with its declared policy of associating outsiders with advanced technologies in the aforesaid fields of activities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Government has not received any request from the Architects of Patna and Calcutta, for their association in connection with the Central Government's own housing or township programme.

(b) Design idea competitions are some-times held for major public buildings of a special nature. In the field of housing for the general public, the National Buildings Organisation of the Ministry and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation have held quite a few competitions for low cost designs, new techniques, layouts etc. and houses based on these ideas have actually been built.

Mohane Reservoir Scheme for Drought-prone Hill Areas of Gaya, Bihar

831. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar had sent a proposal on Mohane Reservoir Scheme for irrigation of drought-prone and hill areas in the district of Gaya, Bihar, to the Central Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State of Bihar had set aside the sum of Rs. 2 crores for executing the Scheme within Fifth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the clearance is likely to be given to the Bihar Government for execution of the Mohane Reservoir Scheme and how best the Central Government is contemplating to reduce the dilatory procedures for early execution of the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of Bihar had sent proposals for Mohane Reservoir-cum-Barrage Project for irrigating 39,000 ha. annually at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.74 crores.

(b) and (c). The State had proposed Rs. 5 crores for this scheme for the Fifth Plan at the time of Plan formulation. However, the Working Group on major, medium irrigation and flood control did not recommend inclusion of the scheme in 5th Plan but agreed to consider its inclusion later on in the light of availability of additional funds. The State did not propose any outlay for this scheme in the subsequent Annual Plans. No outlay has been proposed by the State for this scheme even in Annual Plan 1978-79.

(d) Comments of Central Water Commission on the scheme were sent to the Government of Bihar on 3-8-1976 10-6-1977 and 8-11-77. The scheme will be further processed on receipt of replies from the State Government, which are awaited.

Proposal from Bihar regarding Execution of Sakri Reservoir Scheme

832. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Bihar had sent to the Central Government and the Central Water Power Commission the proposal of Sakri Reservoir Scheme for facilitating the irrigation of drought-prone areas of Nawada and Munghyr;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Bihar suggested that it be allowed to execute the Scheme within the period of Fifth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the execution of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of Bihar have not so far submitted the project report for Sakri Reservoir Scheme to the Central Water Commission for technical scrutiny.

(b) and (c). The State had proposed Rs. 2 crores for this scheme for the Fifth Plan at the time of Plan formulation in 1978. However, the Working Group on major, medium irrigation and flood control did not recommend inclusion of the scheme in 5th Plan but agreed to consider its inclusion later on in the light of availability of additional funds. The State had not proposed any outlay for this scheme in the subsequent Annual Plans. No outlay has been proposed by the State for this scheme even during 1978-79.

(d) The project report for the Sakri Reservoir Scheme will be examined expeditiously when received from the State Government.

Autonomous Colleges in Orissa

833. SHRI DEVENDRA SATAPATHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any University of Orissa has recommended any institution or institutions to be included under the scheme of autonomous colleges introduced by the U.G.C.; and

(b) if so, the name of the University and the institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, autonomous status has to be conferred by the univeristy concerned, on colleges affiliated to it, in accordance with the provisions made/to be made in the relevant Act. No university in Orissa has so far conferred such a status to any college.

गांधी वादी विचारधारा का अध्ययन

834. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गांधीवादी विचारधारा की पढ़ाई को वांछनीय समझती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों एवं विश्वविद्यालयों के पाठ्यक्रमों में इन को समुचित स्थान देने के लिए सरकार की ओर से अभी तक कोई अनुरोध अथवा आदेश भेजा गया है;

(ग) देश के लगभग 150 विश्वविद्यालयों में से कितने विश्वविद्यालयों में गांधीवादी विचारधारा को स्वतंत्र विषय के रूप में पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था है; और

(घ) क्या भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय ने गांधीवाद में डिप्लोमा की पढ़ाई प्रारंभ करने की अनुमति मांगी है; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, गांधी अध्ययन संबंधी एक स्थायी समिति आयोग द्वारा पहले ही स्थापित की जा चुकी थी। इसकी सिफारिशों पर गांधीवादी विचारधारा और सिद्धांतों में अध्ययन और अनुसंधान के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों से प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए गए हैं। राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा बनाई गई और राज्य सरकारों को स्कूलों में प्रयोग हेतु अपनाये अथवा अनुकूलन के लिए सिफारिश की गई पाठ्य पुस्तकों और पाठ्यक्रमों में गांधीवादी शिक्षण और दर्शन पर जोर दिया गया।

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 3 विश्वविद्यालयों और एक विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्था में डिग्री अथवा डिप्लोमें के लिए गांधी अध्ययन के स्वतंत्र विषय के रूप में अध्ययन की व्यवस्था है इनके अलावा 37 विश्वविद्यालयों और 2 विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्थाओं में उनके दर्शन शास्त्र, समाज विज्ञान, राजनीति विज्ञान और अर्थ शास्त्र के विभागों के पाठ्यक्रमों में गांधी दर्शन एवं विचार इत्यादि के अध्ययन की व्यवस्था है।

(घ) जी हां। विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा किया गया प्रस्ताव गांधी विचारधारा में डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम प्रारंभ करने का है।

इसकी विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

Distribution of Levy Sugar

835. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to check the corruption and mal-practices in the distribution of levy sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): The State Governments to whom monthly allotments of levy sugar are made are responsible for its proper and equitable distribution through the fair price shops and to check corruption and mal-practices, if any, in the distribution. They have been advised to gear up their distribution machinery and the States quotas of levy sugar have been enhanced to ensure a minimum per capita availability of 425 grams in both urban and rural areas.

Report on Pollution of Yamuna River

836. DR. SARADISH RAY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has submitted its report on the pollution of Yamuna River; and

(b) if so, the salient points and recommendations made in the Report?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The studies pertaining to the pollution of water in the river Yamuna in the area of the Union Territory of Delhi, have been completed by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. The comprehensive report is in the final stages of preparation.

Housing Problem in the Country

837. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIN WALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to tackle the housing problem within a time frame of some 20 years;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the plan and definite steps to be taken in this direction this year especially in the rural areas; and

(c) whether some areas in the above context have been earmarked identified?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The main highlights of the proposed future programme in the filed of housing are:—

(i) Adoption of a housing programme aimed at clearing the backlog and meeting the additional demand due to population growth and replacement of unusable houses, over a period of 20 years.

(ii) Restricting utilisation of public funds for low income households so that larger number of dwelling units are constructed with the resources allocated to this sector.

(iii) Provision of incentives to the private sector for taking up housing on a large scale.

Sale of Houses to the Occupants by the State Housing Boards

838. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 95 on 14th November, 1977 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken the decision to permit the State Governments to sell the houses of the Housing Boards to eligible occupants;

(b) if so, when; and the nature thereof; whether the said decision has been communicated to State Governments and when; and

(c) if no decision has been taken so far, what are the reasons of the delay and now when the decision will be taken and intimated to the concerned?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Government of India have since taken a decision to permit the sale of houses built only for the industrial workers under the integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community, to the existing occupants and the decision has been communicated

to all the State Governments/Union Territories Administration on 9th February, 1978. The price payable will be 20 per cent of the original cost and hire purchase facilities will be available. Before a tenement is sold under this concession, the occupant will have to clear all arrears of rent and other dues. He will not be allowed to resell the tenement within 10 years from the date of purchase.

(c) Does not arise.

Finalisation of Claims of Displaced Persons, Ulhasnagar and Kopari Colony

839. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 94 on the 14th November, 1977 regarding cases of adjustment of claims pending with settlement Officer, Delhi and state:

(a) what progress Government have made in expediting finalisation of 'claims-cases' in respect of displaced persons in Ulhasnagar and Kopari Colony, District Thana (Maharashtra) during the period of last three months;

(b) whether Government could now state the approximate number of these cases and the amount involved;

(c) if no action has been taken within the period above said for finalisation of cases, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would finalize the said cases now within a period of six months at least which are pending for years together?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) and (c). No separate registers of cases regarding adjustment of claims of Ulhasnagar and Kopari colonies have been maintained. But, for the entire Bombay region, 830 cases were pending on 1-12-1977. These cases relate to settlement or adjustment of residual Compensation claims. 40 cases were added since then upto-date. 236 cases have been disposed of during this period, leaving a balance of 634 cases for the region which includes those pertaining to the 2 specified colonies.

(b) As no separate registers have been maintained for the cases pertaining to Ulhasnagar and Kopari colony the amount involved exclusively therein is not available.

(d) No specific period can be indicated for the liquidation of these cases but all efforts are being made in this behalf. Disposal of the cases also depends on the response from the claimants and their associates and compliance by them with the formalities prescribed under the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and Rules framed thereunder.

Inclusion of 'Kabaddi' in Olympics

840. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE bs pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Q. No. 66 on the 21st November, 1977 regarding inclusion of Kabaddi in International Games and state;

(a) what progress Indian Olympic Association have made so far, to satisfy primary condition to include 'Kabaddi' in Olympics; and

(b) what special steps Indian Olympic Association contemplate to take in next one year to popularize 'Kabaddi'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) In case Asian Games 1982 are held in India, the I.O.A. will make efforts to obtain the approval of the Executive

Committee of Asian Games Federation for inclusion of Kabaddi as a 'Demonstration Game'.

(b) I.O.A. does not contemplate taking any special steps to popularise 'Kabaddi' in the next one year. It is primarily the responsibility of the Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India to take steps for popularising the game for which the Government would consider giving financial and other support in accordance with the approved pattern.

Scheme for making Saline Water potable from Gujarat

841. SHRI BHARAMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 120 on the 14th November, 1977 regarding aid for protecting wells from becoming alkaline and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is awaiting from the Gujarat Government a scheme for making the saline water of 16000 wells near sea shore from Mianji, Porbunder, Madhavapur, Sheele, Mangrol to Kodinar-una-Mahua of Saurashtra region in Gujarat as potable water;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have received report of the whole scheme from the Government of Gujarat by now; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much amount as grants in aid would be made available by the Central Government to the Gujarat Government for this scheme and how much amount has already been made available and when the remaining amount would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A modified project for undertaking measures for artificial recharge and control of salinity in Gujarat on a pilot basis is presently in the final stages of preparation jointly by the State Government and the Central Ground Water Board.

(c) This project is proposed to be jointly executed by the Central Ground Water Board and the State Government. The mode of financing of the project will be decided after the project document has been finalised and approved.

मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग संग्रहालय के लिए भवन

842. **श्री० लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक :** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग का वर्तमान संग्रहालय राज्य के संग्रहालय भवन में स्थित है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर किराए के रूप में अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उस संग्रहालय भवन को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) सांची में पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण का संग्रहालय इसकी अपनी इमारत में है जबकि खजुराहो में संग्रहालय की इमारत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सम्पत्ति है ।

(ख) किराए पर अभी तक कुछ भी व्यय नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) खजुराहो में संग्रहालय की इमारत को किराए पर लेने के बजाय, पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण इस इमारत का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से बातचीत कर रहा है ।

अन्धों के लिए गैर-सरकारी स्कूल

843. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्धों के लिए चलाए जा रहे सभी गर-सरकारी स्कूलों को समाज कल्याण विभाग के अधीन लाए जाने का अनुरोध किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उच्च शिक्षा के लिए प्राइवेट उम्मीदवारों की परीक्षा

844. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने पूर्णकालिक उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों को सलाह दी है कि वे परीक्षाओं में प्राइवेट उम्मीदवारों को बैठने की अनुमति दें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब लागू किया गया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालयों को यह सलाह दी गई थी कि वे पांचवी योजना के दौरान दाखिलों में विस्तार करने से सम्बन्धित मांग को अनौपचारिक माध्यमों से पूरा करें । यह भी सुझाव दिया गया था कि प्राइवेट छात्रों को विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालय परीक्षाओं में बैठने की सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिए ।

(ख) 1-9-1977 तक उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार ऐसे 68 विश्वविद्यालय तथा एक समझा जाने वाला विश्वविद्यालय है जो उम्मीदवारों के कुछ वर्गों को निश्चित पाठयक्रमों के लिए विश्वविद्यालय परीक्षाओं में प्राइवेट तौर पर बैठने के लिए पहले ही अनुमति दे रहे हैं ।

किंग्जवे कैम्प, दिल्ली के निवासियों का पुनर्वास

845. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या निर्माण, और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में किंग्जवे कैम्प के निवासियों के पुनर्वास कार्य को रोक दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह कार्य कब शुरू किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) : (क) से (ग) जी, नहीं । हाल ही में पूरे किए गए हडसन लाइन तथा आउट्रम लाइन के निवासियों के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर क्षेत्र के पुनर्विकास के लिए एक समेकित योजना दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा तैयार की जा रही है ।

Rural Development Programme for ASSA BUTTER in Punjab

846. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programme of rural development launched at village

ASSA BUTTER in Punjab, by the Prime Minister recently, to be financed institutionally and by the World Bank;

(b) the total cost of the programme together with physical targets to be achieved; and

(c) whether Government propose to advise other States to introduce such programme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). An Integrated Rural Development Programme launched at village ASSA BUTTER in Punjab by the Prime Minister has been evolved with a multi-dimensional approach. Its focus is on the systematic, scientific and integrated use of available natural resources to enable every person to engage himself in a productive and socially useful occupation. Various complementary social and economic activities involving production, distribution, employment and health are to be taken up in a coordinated manner so as to reinforce one another and bring about a total development larger than what will be possible if each programme were to be taken up in isolation.

In the first instance a cluster of five villages in each of the 117 development blocks has been selected and one village in each cluster will be developed as a focal point. The total estimated cost of the programme is Rs. 302.00 crores over a period of 5 years, of which Rs. 98.00 crores are to come from Government resources and the balance of Rs. 204.00 crores as institutional finance.

The main objective of this programme are as under:

(i) To provide full and gainful employment.

(ii) To achieve at least 50 per cent increase in agricultural production.

(iii) To revive/intensify traditional rural industries and trades.

(iv) To facilitate development of cottage and small scale agro-based and ancillary industries.

(v) Full development of local resources.

(vi) to ensure that weaker sections of the rural community are enabled to participate in the development process.

The major commponents of this programme are agriculture, medium and minor irrigation, animal husbandry, dairying, water and land conservation, afforestation, strengthening of the co-operative structure and village and small scale industries etc.

One of the operational strategies for implementing this programme is the establishment and development of growth Centre/focal points in a planned manner so that no village is more than 5 Kms. from such a focal point. In each focal point certain rural infras tructure facilities would be provided such as banking and credit facilities, agro-service centres, retail outlets for essential commodities, diesel pumps, veterinary hospital, market yard, post office, civil hospital etc. These focal points would serve as service centres and in the second phase agro based industries would be developed and some social services like community centres, water supply, stadium etc. would be provided.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Financial Assistance to Orissa for Irrigation

847. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa is a backward State and it has only 11.5 per cent of the cultivable area as net irrigated area;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have asked for any financial assistance from the Centre; and

(c) if so, the amount of money given to the State for the last 3 years, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to the land utilisation statistics available for 1974-75 the percentage of net irrigated area to cultivable area in Orissa was 11.5 per cent as compared to the All India average of about 18 per cent. Some other States having lower percentage are Maharashtra (7.2), Madhya Pradesh (7.3), Karnataka (9.9), Rajasthan (10.6) and Gujarat (10.8).

(b) and (c). The Central assistance to State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector development or project.

The expenditure on major and medium irrigation schemes in Orissa during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 have been Rs. 13.35 crores, Rs. 21.19 crores and Rs. 28.60 crores (anticipated) respectively. In addition, an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 1 crore during 1975-76, Rs. 2 crores during 1976-77 and Rs. 4 crores during 1977-78 was provided to the State with a view to accelerate the progress of works on crtain selected irrigation projects.

The expenditure on minor irrigation works in the State during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 have been Rs. 4.58 crores, Rs. 9.11 crores and Rs. 11.58 crores (anticipated) respectively.

The funds released to Orissa State under D.P.A.P. Programme have been as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	National DPAP matched by 50% contribution by State	Special medium irrigation scheme with 100% Central assistance
1975-76	66·49	..
1976-77	115·49	50·00
1977-78	375·00	50·00

The reported expenditure on the various Tribal Area Development Projects in Orissa on Minor Irrigation Programme under the Central Sector during 1974-75 to 1976-77 has been about Rs. 17.5 lakhs, Rs. 20.00 lakhs and Rs. 19.00 lakhs respectively.

Import of Milk and Milk Products

848. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of milk and milk products, imported or received as aid during the last 3 years;

(b) the State-wise distribution, year-wise;

(c) whether Government are aware that there are rampant mal-practices and corruptions in distribution system; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check mal-practices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

इण्डिया गेट नाम में परिवर्तन

849. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार "इण्डिया गेट" का नाम "भारत द्वार" रखने का है अथवा उसके ऊपर "भारत द्वार" अंकित कराने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) इण्डिया गेट पर केवल 'इण्डिया' शब्द खुदा हुआ है न कि 'इण्डिया गेट'। प्रश्न में सुझाये गए परिवर्तन के बारे में कोई सुझाव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Fall in Paddy procurement by FCI in U.P.

850. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4521 dated 19th December, 1977 regarding procurement of paddy and state the reason for drastic fall of paddy procurement by Food Corporation of India in 1977 in U.P. i.e., 0.2 thousand tonnes in comparison to 15.1 thousand tonnes in 1976?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The Food Corporation of India purchases paddy in U.P. under the price support operations. All quantities of paddy conforming to specifications laid down by Government and offered by producers are purchased at support prices fixed by the Government. Since the open market prices of paddy have been ruling higher than the support prices, the quantity purchased by the FCI in the current Kharif marketing season is much lower than that procured in the previous Kharif marketing season. Upto 22nd February 1978, for which latest information is available, only 496 tonnes of paddy has been purchased against about 40 thousand tonnes procured in the corresponding period of the preceding marketing season.

Procurement of Paddy by FCI in 1977

851. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for utter failure of procurement of paddy by Food Corporation of India in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in 1977 after the installation of Janata Government in Centre; and

(b) the reasons for increase of procurement of paddy by FCI in 1977 in Haryana, Punjab and West Bengal in comparison to 1976?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). With the lifting of all movement restrictions on paddy/rice, procurement of paddy has been organised mainly under price support operations. Because (a) open market prices of paddy have been generally higher than the support prices fixed by the Government and (b) all the movement restrictions have been lifted, the procurement of paddy by FCI as reported upto 23rd February, 1978 in the current Kharif marketing season has been lower than that in the corresponding period in the last season in the following States:—

(Figures in tonnes)

States	1977-78	1976-77
	Kharif marketing season	
Andhra Pradesh .	9	1402
Assam . . .	7849	71081
Rajasthan	7	937
Tamil Nadu .	..	26365
West Bengal .	15016	53973

In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, paddy crop was damaged due to cyclone and excessive rains.

In Madhya Pradesh, a quantity of 105 tonnes of paddy has been procured during the current marketing season so far against 15 tonnes in the corresponding period of the last season.

In Haryana and Punjab, the procurement of paddy this season so far has been much higher as compared to the corresponding perid in the season as given below:—

(Figures in tonnes)

State	1977-78	1976-77
	Kharif marketing season	
Haryana .	111374	68572
Punjab .	846682	390441

The main reasons for increased procurement in these States are—

(a) Increase in production of paddy and total marketable surplus; and

(b) Increase in procurement price announced by the Government over the last year's price.

Remuneration to Teachers engaged for Examination

852. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present Government policy in regard to the payment of remuneration to teachers of Universities engaged in the conduct of examinations of their Universities; and

(b) whether in Delhi University and other Central Universities remuneration for examination duties will be paid to teachers in the current academic year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a)and (b). In the scheme for revision of the scales of pay of university and college teachers with effect from January 1, 1973, it was provided that no teacher or Principal shall be paid any remuneration for examination work including invigilation work within the university/college. This provision is under review and the decision of the Government in the matter is expected to be finalised shortly.

Rural Infrastructure Development.

853. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the scheme of Rural Infrastructure Development for construction of rural link roads;

(b) the relative shares of the Central and State Governments in the expenditure on the Scheme;

(c) the amount spent so far and the concrete achievements; and

(d) the projected expenditure during the ensuing years and the number of villages expected to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A sum of Rs. 20.00 crores was provided in the Budget Estimates for 1977-78 under the scheme 'Rural Infrastructure Development for Construction of Rural Link Roads'. Out of this a sum of Rs. 17.58 crores has already been released to the State Government/Union Territory Administrations so far. The balance of Rs. 2.42 crores will be released shortly.

(b) The Central assistance is limited to Rs. 75,000 per km. of road constructed in plains and Rs. 1.00 lakh in hilly regions. On account of their difficult terrain and hard starata, Central assistance to Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh has been provided at the rate of Rs. 1.25 lakhs per km. and to Sikkim at the rate of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per km. The balance cost to be met through contribution by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and the local beneficiaries.

(c) As stated in reply to part (a) above, against the total budgetary provision of Rs. 20.00 crores for 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 17.58 crores has already

been released to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Remaining proposals amounting to Rs. 2.42 crores has also been recently released. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have generally assured that they will be able to utilise this Central assistance for the construction of rural link roads during the year.

(d) The scheme of construction of rural link roads will, in future, be in the State Sector. It is not feasible to give the projected expenditure during the ensuing years and the number of villages expected to be covered.

Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

854. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Co-operative Group Housing Societies which have deposited land prices with D.D.A.;

(b) whether the Government have taken any decision on the representations made by the Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Societies have not deposited land prices pending by DDA on their representations; and

(e) whether these Societies have been given extension to deposit land price; and if so, by when they have been given extension?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The details are furnished in the attached statement.

(b) and (c): It is presumed that the reference is to the recommendations made by the Convntion of Co-operative Group Housing Societies held on 8th February 1976. If so, these recommendations have been considered but it has not been found possible to accept them.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Society	Remarks
1	Ashoka	Paid full cost of land
2	Jhil Khurania Extension	,,
3	Labour	,,
4	S. B. Mills Employees	,,
5	The Backward Class & Low Income	,,
6.	Baljit Nagar Pursharthi	,,
7.	Lak View Enclave:	,,
8.	Central Govt. Services	,,
9.	Delhi Chartered Accts.	,,
10.	New Delhi Bangale	,,
11.	C.I.S. Officers	,,
12.	Mayur Bagh	,,
13.	Nat Bharat	,,

Sl. No.	Name of Society	Remarks
14.	Rabindra	Paid full cost of land
15.	Bannu Biradari	"
16.	Cabinet Secti.	"
17.	S. P. L. Employees	"
18.	Gasta	"
19.	C.C.I.E. Employees	"
20.	D.M.E.S. Employees	"
21.	Jhulelal Sindhu Nagar	"
22.	New Subhash	"
23.	Eminabad	"
24.	Adarsh Jiwan	"
25.	I. M. Deptt. Employees	"
26.	Delhi University Non-Academic Employees	"
27.	University Teachers;	"
28.	I.D.P.L. Employees	"
29.	Garhwal	"
30.	Sunshine	"
31.	Ek Jot	"
32.	Sriniwaspuri Mitramandal	"
33.	Railway Employees	"
34.	D.T.C. Employees	"
35	Ajay	"
36.	Apna Ghar	"
37.	Gujranwala	"
38.	State Bank of India Employees	"
39.	Rajasthani Bhavan Nirman	"
40.	Shubh Vihar	"
41.	Tara	"
42.	Yamuna	"
43.	Press Association	"
44.	Business & Professional Women	"
45.	Nav Ketan	"
46.	Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial	"

1	2	3
47.	Kangra Adarsh	Paid full cost of land
48.	St. Zaviers	,,
49.	Shivalik	,,
50.	Rajmahal	,,
51.	I.I.T.D. Employees	Made part payment of cost of the land.
52.	Uttar Pradeshiya Rajkiya	,,
53.	Delhi College of Eng. Teachers	,,
54.	E.I.L. Employees	,,
55.	Pundrik	,,
56.	East Delhi	,,
57.	Dhudial	,,
58.	Delhi Rail Karamchari	,,
59.	Defence Ministry Employees	,,
60.	Model	,,
61.	Indian Oil Employees	,,
62.	Dakshini Delhi	,,
63.	Prime Minister, Sectt.	,,
64.	Home Guards and Civil Defence	,,
65.	Feroz Park	,,
66.	Lovola	,,
67.	Balbir Park	,,
68.	Milan	,,
69.	Kasturba	,,
70.	Jyoti Bagh	,,
71.	Sangam	,,
72.	General Staff	,,

Alleged Charges against Jamia Milia University Administration

855. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Members of Parliament forwarded to Government a Memorandum of the teachers of Jamia Milia University, Delhi raising some very serious charges against the University administration and especially against the Vice-Chancellor;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken to meet the grievances of the teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Government have received two separate memoranda from teachers of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, each of which was forwarded by a number of Members of Parliament. One of these, forwarded by eighteen Members of Parliament on December 20, 1977. The second memorandum signed by several teachers and forwarded by nineteen Members of Parliament on January 9, 1978, alleges that the memorandum circulated by some teachers among Members of Parliament did not have the support of the General Body of the Jamia Teachers' Association or its Executive Council and that this was done by a group of teachers who were frightened at the prospects of the enquiry instituted by the Chancellor.

(c) The Chancellor of the Jamia Millia has instituted a high-level enquiry into all allegations and counter-allegations made by different groups in the Jamia. The enquiry is in progress.

पशु अस्पतालों द्वारा शुल्क लेने के बारे में केन्द्रीय आदेश

856. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में पशु अस्पतालों को यह आदेश जारी किये हैं कि जो व्यक्ति अपने बीमार पशुओं को वहां इलाज के लिये ले जाते हैं उन से दवाई और इंजेक्शनों का मूल्य वसूल किया जाये और यदि हां, तो देश में कार्यरत विभिन्न अस्पतालों द्वारा किसानों को नि:शुल्क दवाइयां न देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान और हरियाणा सरकारों द्वारा कौन कौन सी दवाइयां नि:शुल्क दी जाती हैं तथा किसानों को वास्तविक लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) दवाइयों और इंजेक्शनों के लिए शुल्क वसूल करने के बारे में राज्यों को ऐसा कोई निदेश नहीं दिया गया है । तथापि, भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की यह सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली थी कि पशु चिकित्सा सेवा की क्वालिटी को सुधारने के लिए पशु चिकित्सा विभागों की निधियों को सहायता प्रदान करना आवश्यक है । पशुओं का इलाज कराने के लिए शुल्क लगाने के एक क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रम को तत्काल शुरू किया जाना चाहिए । इसे राज्यों की आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए परिचालित किया गया था ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान तथा हरियाणा की सरकारों द्वारा नि:शुल्क सप्लाई की जाने वाली दवाइयों के नामों के बारे में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मंगाई जा रही है । पशु चिकित्सा अस्पताल तथा डिस्पेंसरियां बीमार पशुओं का इलाज, निकम्मे सांडो का वधियाकरण तथा महामारियों की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण करते हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार भी पशुप्लेग और खुरपका व मुंहपका जैसे गम्भीर रोगों की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण करने में राज्यों की सहायता करती है ।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश

857. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य**: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री विश्वविद्यालयों में पिछड़े वर्ग के छात्रों के प्रवेश से सम्बन्धित 21 नवम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1155 के भाग (ग) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में प्रथम श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण छात्रों को प्रवेश देने संबंधी जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और उस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार प्रथम श्रेणी वाले किसी भी आन्तरिक उम्मीदवार को, चाहे वह पिछड़ी जातियों से सम्बन्धित हो अथवा न हो, जिसने पू०वि०पा० (गणित) के लिए आवेदन किया हो, दाखिले से इन्कार नहीं किया गया था । बाहर के उम्मीदवारों में से पिछड़ी जातियों सहित विभिन्न वर्गों से सम्बन्धित बहुत से प्रथम श्रेणी के उम्मीदवारों को स्थान उपलब्ध न होने के कारण नहीं चुना जा सकता ।

इस सम्बन्ध में अक्तूबर, 1977 में, मंत्रालय में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी ।

Assistance for Upper Tapti Stage in Project

858. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 154 on 14th November, 1977 regarding Irrigation Projects on River Tapti and state:

(a) whether the Central Government is assisting the State Governments of M.P. and Maharashtra in completing the Upper Tapti Stage II;

(b) if so, the amount to be contributed by the Central Government; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to take up the matter with the State Governments to take up the Scheme soon as the area to be benefited by the scheme is mostly aboriginal area in both States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Report for the Upper Tapti Project—State-II, estimated to cost about Rs. 88 crores, and benefitting both Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States, as received from the Government of Maharashtra was examined in the Central Water Commission and comments sent to the State Government in March, 1976. Replies to these are still awaited and the Project therefore remains unapproved.

Irrigation is a State subject and Irrigation projects are executed and financed by the State Governments within the framework of their overall developmental programmes. Central assistance to State Plans is given in the forms of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or project.

The question of requesting the States to give priority to the project would be considered after it is approved by the Planning Commission.

Number of pending House Building Loan Applications

859. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that for want of funds many house building loan applications are pending for approval;

(b) if so, what is the number of loan applications of Government employees pending for approval;

(c) what is the amount of loan involved and how many loan applications have been approved; and

(d) when the pending loan applications will be approved for payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of applications pending for approval of House Building Advance on date for want of funds is around 1900.

(c) and (d). In 1977-78, a total number of 13,194 applications involving a sum of Rs. 32.28 crores were approved till 31st January, 1978. The loan involved in the pending applications is approximately Rs. 6 to 7 crores. These applications will be cleared off by the end of the current financial year.

आयुध डिपों के वाहनों के टायरों पर रबड़ चढ़ाना

861. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन आयुध डिपों के वाहनों के टायरों पर रबड़ चढ़ाने का काम गत तीन वर्षों में किन-किन फर्मों से करवाया गया और उनमें से ऐसी कितनी तथा कौन-कौन सी फर्में हैं जो शिक्षित बेरोजगारों द्वारा चलाई जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) : अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ।

रक्षा मंत्रालय के वाहनों के टायरों पर रबड़ चढाने का काम

862. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में रक्षा मन्त्रालय के कितने आयुध भंडारों की सप्लाई पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा की जाती है तथा क्या यह सत्य है कि रक्षा मन्त्रालय और आयुक्त भंडारों के सभी वाहनों के टायरों पर रबड चढ़ाने का कार्य टैन्डर द्वारा कराया जाता है और यदि हां तो ऐसे कितने भंडार हैं जो यह कार्य कराते हैं तथा उनके क्या नाम हैं;

(ख) क्या भाग (क) में पूछे गये कार्य को टैन्डर द्वारा कराया जाता है, यदि हां, तो कब-कब और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन फर्मों से टैन्डर मांगे गये थे और उन्हें किन दरों पर काम दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या अधिकांश पार्टियों ने आपस में निश्चय करके ही एक जैसे टैन्डर दिये हैं यदि हां, तो किन फर्मों के टैन्डर एक समान थे तथा ऐसी कितनी फर्में थीं जिनको दरें कम होने पर भी उन्हें काम नहीं दिया गया तथा उनके क्या नाम हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ।

किसानों को कृषि मूल्य आयोग का सदस्य बनाया जाना

863. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 जनवरी, 1978 को जयपुर में आयोजित राजस्थान किसान यूनियन की एक सभा में पारित प्रस्ताव में यह मांग की गई कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग के अधिकांश सदस्य अनुभवी किसान होने चाहिएं और इसका अध्यक्ष भी एक किसान होना चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) . इस मंत्रालय

में इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । कृषकों का एक प्रतिनिधि कृषि मूल्य आयोग के सदस्य के रूप में पहले ही शामिल किया गया है और वह अप्रैल, 1976 से कार्य कर रहा है । इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने 22 कृषकों/कृषि श्रमिकों के एक कृषक पैनल का, जिसमें देश के 22 राज्यों से एक-एक कृषक है, गठन भी किया गया है ताकि आयोग को अपनी सिफारिशें तैयार करने में उनके व्यावहारिक अनुभव पर आधारित मूल्यवान सुझाव तथा सलाह प्राप्त हो सकें ।

गन्ना उत्पादकों को किए जाने वाले वास्तविक भुगतान में अन्तर

864. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलें गन्ना खरीदते समय पर्चियां जारी करती हैं जिसमें इसका मूल्य प्रति क्विंटल 9 रुपये दिखाया होता है जबकि वे वास्तव में प्रति क्विंटल 7 रुपये हैं; और

(ख) सरकार चीनी मिल मालिकों द्वारा किसानों के प्रति किये जाने वाले इस अन्याय को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है और अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

तम्बाकू निगम

865. **श्री अमर सिंह बी राठवा :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन तम्बाकू निगम स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है ताकि तम्बाकू का उत्पादन करने वाले छोटे किसानों को व्यापारियों के चंगुल से बचाया जा सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या हैं और ऐसा निगम कब तक स्थापित किया जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं । तथापि, भारत सरकार ने 1-1-76 को तम्बाकू बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1975 के अंतर्गत वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में एक तम्बाकू बोर्ड स्थापित किया है । बोर्ड ने उत्पादकों के हितों में निम्नांकित कदम उठाए हैं ताकि वे अपने उत्पाद का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त कर सकें :—

1. सरकार को न्यूनतम निर्यात मूल्य की सिफारिश करते समय बोर्ड उत्पादन लागत को भी ध्यान में रखता है । अनुभव से यह पता चलता है कि न्यूनतम निर्यात मूल्य में किसी भी प्रकार की वृद्धि से आम-तौर पर उत्पादकों को अधिक लाभ प्राप्त होता है । न्यूनतम निर्यात मूल्यों में गत वर्ष वृद्धि की गई थी और इस वर्ष भी बोर्ड की सिफारिश पर उसमें वृद्धि की गई है ।

2. पिछले वर्ष से व्यापारियों तथा उत्पादकों से सलाह करके बोर्ड संकेतक मूल्य घोषित करता आ रहा है जिन पर वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की बिक्री होने की आशा होती है । इससे उत्पादकों को भी अपने उत्पाद का बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलती है ।

3. इस वर्ष से बोर्ड ने एक प्रणाली प्रारम्भ की है जो तम्बाकू की पत्तियों की खरीद की वाउचर प्रणाली कहलाती है । यह प्रणाली निर्विवाद रूप से इस बात का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए बनाई गयी है कि उत्पादकों को माल की सुपुर्दगी के समय मूल्य

का 50 प्रतिशत तुरन्त प्राप्त हो जाए और शेष 50 प्रतिशत सुपुर्दगी की तिथि से 90 दिन के अन्दर दो किस्तों में ब्याज सहित प्राप्त हो जाए । यह कदम बोर्ड ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा उत्पादकों को देर से किये जाने वाले भुगतान की समस्या पर विचार करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई समिति की सिफारिशों पर उठाया है ताकि व्यापारी उत्पादकों को मूल्य का भुगतान तेजी से करें । तथापि, इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन में कुछ क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर व्यापारियों द्वारा बाधा डाली जा रही है और हैदराबाद उच्च न्यायालय में कुछ रिट याचिकाएं भी दाखिल की गई हैं ।

वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के अतिरिक्त देश में उत्पादित तम्बाकू की दूसरी प्रमुख किस्म बीड़ी का तम्बाकू है जिसके निर्यात के लिए अधिक मांग नहीं है । तम्बाकू बोर्ड से गुजरात और कर्नाटक में बीड़ी के तम्बाकू की विपणन-समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति गठित करने को कहा गया है । यह समिति अभी गठित होनी है । उस समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर बीड़ी के तम्बाकू के व्यापार में सुधार लाने के लिए प्रतिकारी उपायों पर भी बोर्ड और सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा ।

Publication of School Text Books by Private Publishers

866. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to entrust the publication of School Text Books to private publishers in order to boost their economy and encourage the book publisning industry; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, since 1976 the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) which is responsible for the preparation, production and distribution of textbooks mainly to meet the requirements of Central Schools and Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, availed of the offer of The Federation of Indian Publishers to collaborate with NCERT in the printing, publishing and distribution of textbooks. This has been progressively extended. In 1976-77 some of its textbooks were assigned for printing/publication to four private sector publishers. During 1977-78, 50 textbooks/workbooks were assigned to 21 private publishers for publishing and distribution. For the academic session 1978-79, NCERT has also decided to give to the private publishers the reprints in respect of books which were published by them in last academic session.

नई दिल्ली में पन्त मार्ग, गुरुद्वारा रकाबगंज रोड और महादेव रोड पर संसद सदस्यों के फ्लैट

867. श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्नवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में पन्त मार्ग, गुरुद्वारा रकाबगंज रोड और महादेव रोड पर स्थित संसद सदस्यों के बंगलों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है;

(ख) क्या ये बंगले रहने योग्य हैं और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और वर्ष 1971-72 से वर्ष 1977-78 तक की अवधि में वर्षवार, इन बंगलों के रखरखाव और मरम्मत पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन बंगलों में बहुत ही सीलन है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार ने इस सीलन को हटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ख). मकान जीर्णदशा में नहीं हैं बल्कि रहने योग्य हैं । फिर भी यह सत्य है कि पुराने होने के कारण इन की थोड़े थोड़े समय से भारी मरम्मत की आवश्यकता पड़ती है । चूंकि व्यय बिल्डिंग के आधार पर निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता लेकिन यह सभी संसद सदस्यों के आवासों के लिए निर्धारित किया जाता है और इन का रख-रखाव एक पूछताछ कार्यालय द्वारा किया जाता है, वांछित अवधि के दौरान इन भवनों के अनुरक्षण पर हुए व्यय के बारे में बताना संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) इन मकानों के निर्माण के समय सन् 1920–25 में सीलन रोधक व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी इसलिए इन मकानों में बहुत सीलन है । तथापि, ये बंगले बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं और इन्हें गिराने और पुनर्विकास के लिए निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, इस लिए इनमें इस स्थिति में सीलन रोधक बनाना किफायती नहीं होगा ।

आंगनबाड़ी परियोजना

868. **श्री राम कंवर बैरवा** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान में आरम्भ की गई आंगनबाड़ी परियोजना के मुख्य लक्ष्य तथा उद्देश्य और उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) राजस्थान के किन स्थानों पर यह परियोजना केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से चलाई जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इन समाचारों की ओर दिला या गया है कि बांसवाड़ा जिले में गढ़ी पंचायत समिति में काम करने वाली लड़कियों के साथ ठीक व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता है और उन्हें समय पर पूरा वेतन नहीं मिलता है; और

(घ) सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) समेकित बाल विकास सेवा योजना, आंगनवाड़ी जिसका एक भाग है, का उद्देश्य 0-6 वर्ष तक के आयु वर्ग के बच्चों तथा गर्भवती और दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं तथा 15 से 44 वर्ष तक के आयु वर्ग की स्त्रियों को पोषाहार स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा की सुविधाएं समेकित रूप में प्रदान करना है । इस योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(1) 0-6 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के बच्चों के पोषाहार और स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति को सुधारना;

(2) बच्चों के ठीक मनोवैज्ञानिक, शारीरिक और सामाजिक विकास के लिए बुनियाद रखना;

(3) बच्चों में नृत्यता, रोगग्रस्तता, कुपोषण को कम करना तथा स्कूल की पढ़ाई के बीच में ही छोड़ जाने वाले बच्चों की संख्या में कमी करना;

(4) बाल विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न विभागों में नीति और कार्यान्वयन का कारगर समन्वय प्राप्त करना; तथा

(5) ठीक पोषाहार तथा स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा के द्वारा मां की बच्चे के सामान्य स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की देखरेख करने की योग्यता को बढ़ाना ।

इस योजना को 1975–76 में देश के 33 खण्डों में प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर शुरू किया गया था ।

(ख) राजस्थान में आंगनबाड़ी, जिला बांसवाड़ा में एक ऐसी परियोजना चल रही है ।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार को कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ।

(घ) राज्य सरकार इन शिकायतों की जांच कर रही है तथा उचित कार्रवाई करेगी ।

Fixation of Price of Ranjit Nagar Tenements, New Delhi

869. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ 3133. dated 11th July. 1977 and Unstarred Question No. 2608 dated 5th December, 1977 and state:

(a) the method adopted for calculating and fixing the price of tenements of Phase I of Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi, which were constructed in 1976-77;

(b) the reasons for not so far fixing the price of remaining slum tenements of Ranjit Nagar which were constructed in 1971-72; and

(c) the time by which the price of remaining slum tenements at Ranjit Nagar will be fixed at 'no profit no loss' basis?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Total expenditure incurred on building work, development work such as water supply, sewerage lines, roads, paths, parks, electrification etc. and cost of land has been divided by the number of tenements.

(b) and (c). The price could not be fixed as the accounts have not been closed. The accounts are expected to be finalised shortly.

दक्षिण भारत में विकलांगों के लिए खुला गांव

870. श्री नाथा सिंह चौहान: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नीदरलैंड के डा० हैरोल्ड कार्निलस बाश ने दक्षिण भारत में विकलांगों के लिए खुला गांव स्थापित करने पर होने वाले व्यय को वहन करने का वचन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह गांव कहां स्थापित होगा तथा इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा यह कब तक पूरी हो जाएंगी ।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव समाज कल्याण विभाग को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Availability of Sugar after removal of restrictions on its Movement

872. SHRI DHARAMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the improvement in the availability of sugar in the country as a result of the removal of restrictions on the movement of the commodity; and

(b) whether Government have under consideration decontrolling sugar; if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The removal of the restrictions on the inter-State movement of free sale sugar on trade account is intended to lead to easy flow of sugar from important commercial centres to pockets where

the volume of local demand may not warrant direct movement from sugar factories.

(b) Government's sugar policy is formulated taking into account the needs of cane growers, consumers and the industry as also overall economic considerations. The various alternative policy options, including de-control of sugar, are kept in mind by the Government.

Frozen Semen Bank with Danish Collaboration

873. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish some frozen semen Banks in various States in collaboration with the Danish Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Under the Indo-Danish agreement 5 frozen semen banks were set up during 1974-75, one each in Haryana Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh. Frozen Semen equipment worth Rs. 43.33 lakh for these Banks has been received as gift from the Danish Government. Three more frozen semen banks, one each in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa have been set up recently. 4 frozen semen banks, one each in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and 2 in Jammu and Kashmir have been sanctioned to be set up during 1978-79 The equipment worth Rs. 45 lakhs for these four Semen Banks is likely to be received very soon.

Under the same agreement eight more Frozen Semen Banks have been agreed to be set up under the Indian Dairy Corporation.

Demand of Government School Principals Association, Delhi

874. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government School Principals Association, Delhi, has urged the Government to include school teachers and principals in the committee set up by the Education Ministry to review the school courses for Class XI and XII; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this legitimate demand of school teachers in the best interest of education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION. SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Committee set up to review the School courses for class XI and XII includes six Principals/Post Graduate Teachers out of which two School Principals and one teacher belong to Union Territory of Delhi.

Imposition of Restrictions on Union Ministers on Changing Officials and Residential Accommodations

875. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State in the Union Cabinet who changed the official residence allotted to them, the number of times they changed the residence and the reasons for changing the accommodation;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government on their shifting from one place to another each time and the amount spent each time on the furnishing etc. of the new residence; and

(c) whether Government propose to impose restrictions that a Minister cannot change his residential accommodation once allotted to him officially?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Allotment made to the following Ministers initially was temporary till suitable acommodation was found for them:

(i) Shri Charan Singh
(ii) Shri George Fernandes
(iii) Shri Sikandar Bakht
(iv) Shri Purshotam Kaushik
(v) Shri Brij Lal Verma
(vi) Shri Shanti Bhushan
(vii) Miss Abha Maiti

(b) The expenditure incurred by Government on their shifting is negligible. The furnishing of the new residence in each case has been kept within the limit prescribed under the Ministers' Residences Rules, 1962. No amount has been spent on the additions and alterations to the new residences occupied by Shri Brij Lal Verma and Shri Shanti Bhushan. The amount spent on the additions and alterations to the new residences occupied by Shri Charan Singh, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Sikandar Bakht, Shri Purushotam Kaushik, and Miss Abha Maiti is Rs. 1085 Rs. 2341, Rs. 5453, Rs. 5083 and Rs. 2690 respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

Price of Rice after Lifting of Restrictions on its Movement

876. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the prices of rice in various States after the lifting of inter-State restrictions on the movement of rice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the impact on rice price in various States after the lifting of the restrictions;

(d) whether the Government propose to introduce lifting of restrictions in case of other foodgrains; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Government have regular arrangements for collection of prices of rice and other foodgrains from reprsentative centres in the various States on a daily and weekly basis. After the lifting of restrictions on movement of rice from 1st October, 1977 prices have declined in all the States. Prices of superior varieties of rice only have shown nominal increase in States like Punjab and Haryana.

(d) No such restrictions exist at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Grants to Educational Institutions located in Hilly and Backward Areas

877. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated any policy for giving more grants to educational institutions located in hilly and backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to encourage educational institutions in nation building activities undertaken by the Central and State Governments for rural uplift; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Central grants given to educational institutions are primarily through University Grants

Commission for universities and colleges. In order to help in the development of educational facilities in hilly and backward areas, the University Grants Commission has relaxed its normal conditions of eligibility for assistance, viz., minimum enrolment and minimum strength of staff in a college. In matching grants also the University Grants Commission's assistance is more liberal. The Commission has also requested Universities to recommend one or two colleges from each district which do not fulfil conditions of eligibility but deserve consideration for further relaxation by Commission of such conditions for rendering them assistance. The Commission is also, in consultation with universities and subject experts, trying to identify 100 colleges to begin with, particularly in the rural areas, where the scheme of restructuring of courses could be tried out.

(c) and (d) Under the National Service Scheme, students during the two years of their degree course are enabled to utilise their leisure time in various programmes of social service and national development to help the community and at the same time to provide the students themselves an opportunity to understand and appreciate the conditions and problems of the community and inculcate in them a sense of social consciousness and dignity of labour. From 1976-77 onwards such activities are being undertaken under the theme of "Youth for Rural Reconstructions". Similarly the Planning Forum Scheme aims at developing plan consciousness among the educated youth in particular and through them the general public.

Shifting of Central Govt. Offices from New Delhi

878. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for shifting Central Government offices from New Delhi to other places in the country;

(b) if so, the names of offices which are proposed to be shifted and to which places they would be shifted;

(c) if no decision has been taken, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the offices which would be shifted to ring towns like Ghaziabad, Faridabad, etc. when suitable accommodation becomes available there, are being worked out.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise.

Assistance to Institutions Engaged in propagating Indian Classical Music

879. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme or plan to provide financial assistance to institutions engaged in the task of propagating Indian Classical Music;

(b) if so, in what form and to how many institutions such assistance is given and on what norms and conditions;

(c) whether Bharat Ram Foundation and Shri Ram Centre of Art and Culture have appealed to the Government for such financial assistance to ease the financial problems faced by the Indian Classical Institutions throughout the country; and

(d) the response of Government to the appeal for such assistance made by famous Indian musical artistes like Ustad Ali Akbar Khan and Shri Ravi Shankar?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous body fully financed by the Government of India, given financial assistance to cultural institutions engaged in the promotion of the performing arts, including Indian classical music. Besides this, the Department of Culture also gives financial assistance in the form of building grants to cultural organisations, including those engaged in the propagation of Indian classical music.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Financial assistance given by the Sangeet Natak Akademi

The scheme is meant to serve primarily two objectives namely, to provide financial support to institutions engaged in imparting training in the fields of music, dance and drama, and to encourage the organization of music festivals, and production of new plays, ballets, etc. The financial assistance is given by way of subsidy for specific projects having regard to the standing of the institution, the nature of the courses of training proposed, the quality of teaching staff available. The Akademi has given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,21,500 to 21 institutions during 1975-76 and Rs. 1,30,000 to 26 institutions during 1976-77 engaged in the propagation of Indian Classical Music.

Financial assistance given by the Department of Culture

The object of the scheme is to give grants to Voluntary cultural organisations for the construction of buildings and for suitable items of equipment (including furniture for auditoriums) in deserving cases. The maximum assistance admissible to an organisation is 50 per cent of the expenditure excluding the cost of land, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000 for construction purposes and Rs. 50,000 for equipment. During the year 1975-76 6 institutions engaged in propagating Indian Classical Music were sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 88,750/- and during 1976-77,8 such institutions were sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 1,01,250/-under this scheme.

Demand of All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisation

880. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisation had met him in December, 1977;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) steps Government have taken to ensure (a) statutory security of service of teachers, (b) democratization of college and university managements, and (c) grant of U.G.C. Pay Scales to College/University Teachers as well as DPEs, Librarians and Demonstrators; and

(d) whether Government have enunciated a comprehensive policy for University and College Teachers throughout India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major demands made by the Federation are:

(i) Implementation of the revised UGC scales for all University and College teachers in the country;

(ii) Sanction of teachers' pay scales to Librarians and Directors of Physical Education;

(iii) Placement of Tutors and Demonstrators in the Lecturer's scale;

(iv) Dropping the stage of assessment in the Lecturers' grade;

(v) Reversing the decision to stop payment of remuneration for examination work;

(vi) Introduction of deficit grant system for all colleges in the country;

(vii) Direct payment of salaries by Government to all teachers;

(viii) Adequate retirment benefits;

(ix) Statutory security of service for teachers;

(x) Restoration of democratic rights;

(xi) Democratic restructuring of university and college administration;

(xii) Representation of teachers' orgaisations on different bodies;

(xiii) Democratic implementation of the new pattern of education; and

(xiv) Participation of teachers' organisations in Adult Education programmes.

(c) (1) *Statutory Security of Service;*

The State Governments have already been requested to undertake legislations providing security of service for teachers.

(2) *Democratisation of college and university management*: The Commitee on Governance of Universities had recommended that a majority of members of the decision-making bodies of the universities, namely, the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council, should be teachers. The State Governments were requested to keep these recommendations in view while amending the University Acts. It is for the State Governments to make suitable provisions in the respective university legislations for appropriate constitution of various bodies of the universities.

(4) *UGC scales for university and college teachers etc.*: All the State Governments except those of Madhya Pradesh and Kerala have agreed to implement the UGC scales for university teachers. These scales have also been extended to college teachers except in Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. The revised scales already approved for Libarians and Directors of Physical Education are presently under review in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

There is no proposal to sanction Lecturer's Grade to Demonstrators, who have already been sanctioned an appropriate revised scale.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Seminar on Forest by Himalaya Sewa Sangh

881. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the conscious statement adopted at the Seminar on Forest by the Himalaya Sewa Sangh in December 1977; and

(b) if so, what are the suggestions and what action Government propose to take to review their policy on forest and aforestation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The consensus statement adopted at the Seminar organised by the Himalayan Sewa Sangh in December 1977 contains 21 recommendations. Out of which 14 recommendations relate to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The National Forest Policy 1952 is already under revision and the draft of the revised National Forest Policy has already been approved by the Central Board of Forestry in its last meeting held at Bhopal in December 1976. This draft has broadly taken into account almost all the recommendations given in the consensus

statement with which this Ministry is concerned. In the draft of the revised National Forest Policy more emphasis is being laid on afforestation, conservation and development of forest resources, checking soil erosion and denudation of hill sides and meeting the needs of the local people through massive social forestry programmes.

Milk of Delhi Milk Scheme

882. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the principal constituents of DMS Milk (Milk Powder) comes to it free of cost from foreign countries;

(b) how much of this powder is added to make one litre of milk and the cost of each ingredient;

(c) the administrative cost of one litre of milk; and

(d) steps Government are taking to check adulteration of milk by milk vendors and shopkeepers from whom DMS purchase the milk?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No Sir.

(b) On an average, 38 grams of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) are added to 'mixed' milk to make one litre of Toned Milk of 3.1 per cent fat and 8.3 per cent solids-not-fat (SNF). For Double Toned Milk containing 1.6 per cent fat and 9.1 per cent solids-not-fat. 65 grams of SMP are added to mixed milk to make one litre of D.T.M. The cost of ingredients used varies according to the source of supply i.e. World Food Programme or Commercial supplies, which is as detailed below:—

	Toned Milk		Double Toned Milk	
	SMP from WFP supplies	SMP from commercial supplies	SMP from WFP supplies	SMP from commercial supplies
	(in Rupees per litre)			
SNF cost	0·6845	0·9058	0·7264	0·9613
Fat cost	0·7630*	0·7630*	0·3886*	0·3886*
TOTAL .	1·4475	1·6688	1·1150	1·3499

*The fat cost has been worked on the basis of source of supplies (WFP, Butter oil, White Butter & 'Mixed Milk').

(c) The administrative cost is approximately 6.95 paise per litre of milk.

(d) Does not arise, as D.M.S. do not purchase milk from venders and shopkeepers.

Central Grant to Cyclone Affected Tamil Nadu

883. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:
SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:
SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of assistance given to Tamil Nadu Government for dealing with the unprecedented havoc caused by cyclone; and

(b) whether in view of the damage due to cyclone being a national calamity, increased assistance by way of grants is proposed instead of merely advance plan assistance?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A sum of Rs. 29.31 crores has been allocated to Tamil Nadu Government towards advance Plan assistance during the current financial year for cyclone relief.

(b) Considering the magnitude of the recent cyclone in Tamil Nadu, 10,000 tonnes of rice and 10,000 tonnes of wheat have been sanctioned as grant to Tamil Nadu to be distributed, free of cost, to the cyclone affected people. Besides, it has also been ensured that the next year's plan of Tamil Nadu is not affected due to the advance plan assistance sanctioned for cyclone relief.

Production and Consumption of Pulses, Gram and Foodgrains

884. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) production and per capita consumption of various pulses including grams and each variety of coarse foodgrains, year-wise during the last 3 years; and

(b) factors responsible for rise or fall in production and consumption of these items during this period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Two statements giving the production of various pulses and coarse grains as well as per capita availability of gram, other pulses, total pulses and coarse grains during the three years 1974-75 to 1976-77, are attached.

(b) Fluctuations in production of pulses and coarse grains were mainly due to varying weather conditions from year to year, as these crops are grown largely on dry lands. Variations in availability were due to fluctuations in production.

Statement I

All-India Estimates of production of Pulses and Coarse Grains (Crop-wise) during the last three years

(Thousand tonnes)

Crops	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Pulses			
Gram	4015	5879	5366
Tur	1834	2099	1646
Other Pulses	4165	5061	4196
Coarse Grains			
Jowar	10414	9504	10396
Bajra	3272	5736	5728
Maize	5559	7256	6257
Ragi	2136	2797	2178
Small Millets	1613	1924	1638
Barley	3135	3192	12296

Statement II

Per Capita Availability of Gram, Other pulses Total Pulses and Coarse Grains

(Kgs. per year)

Year	Gram	Other Pulses	Total Pulses (including (Gram)	Coarse grains (Cereals other than rice and wheat)
1974-75	5·2	9·4	14·6	34·9
1975-76	7·5	11·2	18·7	39·8
1976-77*	6·7	9·1	15·8	37·4

*Provisional

NOTE : Figures of per capita availability have been calculated taking into account net production (i.e. after allowing for seed, feed and wastage), net imports, changes in Government stocks and estimated Mid-year population.

Research Bodies and Cultural Organisations

885. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) a list of research bodies and cultural organisations under his Ministry;

(b) whether the two years of Emergency had stalled their progress and the Education Ministry under the present Government had failed to undertake a revitalising programme; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No such case has come to the notice of the Ministry.

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

1. Indian Institute of Management, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad.

2. Indian Institute of Management, 33, Langford Road, Bangalore.

3. Indian Institute of Management, Diamond Harbour Road, P.O. Alipore, Calcutta.

4. Technical Teachers Training Institute, Adyar, Madras.

5. Technical Teachers Training Institute, 7, Mourbhanj Road, Calcutta.

6. Technical Teachers Training Institute, Western Region, Shamla Hills, Bhopal.

7. Technical Teachers Training Institute, Sector-26, Chandigarh.

8. National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Vihar Lake, Bombay.

9. National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, P.O. Hatia, Ranchi.

10. School of Planning and Architecture, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi.

11. Administrative Staff College of India, Bella Vista, Hyderabad.

12. Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.

13. Central Institute of India Languages, Mysore.

14. Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra.

15. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.

16. Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi.

17. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Rashtrapati Niwas, Simla.

18. Archaeological Survey of India, Janpath, New Delhi.

19. National Archives of India, Janpath, New Delhi.

20. National Gallery of Modern Art, Jaipur House, New Delhi.

21 Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort, Delhi.

22. National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Bhawalpur House, New Delhi.

23. National Museum Janpath, New Delhi.

24. Central Reference Library, Belvedere, Calcutta.

25. National Library Belvedere, Calcutta.

26. Anthropological Survey of Indian. 27, Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Calcutta.

27. National Museum of Man Bhawalpur House, New Delhi.

28. Delhi Public Library, S. P. Mukherji Marg, Delhi.

29. Lalit Kala Akademi, Rabindra Bhavan, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.

30. Sangeet Natak Akademi, Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi.

31. Sathitya Akademi, Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi.

32. Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, Teenmurti House, New Delhi.

33. Indian Museum, 27, Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Calcutta.

34. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.

35. Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad.

36. Gandhi Darshan Samiti, Raj Ghat, Delhi.

37. The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna.

38. Rampur Raza Library, Rampur (U.P).

39. National School of Drama, Bhawalpur House, New Delhi.

40. School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh (Ladakh).

41. Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi (U.P).

42. Indian Council of Social Science Research, I.I.P.A. Hostel Building, New Delhi.

43. National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, 17-B Sri Aurbindo Marg, NIS Campus, New Delhi.

44. National Council of Educational Research and Training, NIS Campus, New Delhi.

Quantum of Central Financial Assistance to Calcutta Metropolitan Development Agency

886. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) purpose-wise total Central financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Agencies (CMDA) during the last 3 years;

(b) how the assistance so allotted has been utilised and what is its outcome in physical terms;

(c) whether West Bengal Government has asked for more financial assistance in this regard; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILI-

TATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) Central Financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal for the CMDA programme during last 3 years has been as under:—

	Loan	Grant
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
1974-75 .	750	150
1875-76 .	600	150
1976-77 .	750	98·5

(b) The central assistance has been utilised on the on going schemes under the Accelerated Development-cum-recovery programms in Calcutta Metropolitan District and development of Refugee colonies in West Bengal. Sector-wise progress is given in the attached statement.

(c) No such request has been received this year.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sector-wise progress of CMD A's schemes as on 30-8-1977

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	No. of schemes	No. of schemes completed
1	Water Supply	29	8
2	Sewerage and Drainage	56	8
3	Garbage disposal	4	1
4	Environmental Hygiene	7	2
5	Traffic & Transportation	27	9
6	Traffic (other Schemes)	2	2
7	Special Projects :		
	(a) Gas distribution	1	1
	(b) Primary Schools		
	(i) For renovation	585	429
	(ii) for new construction	133	96
	(c) Parks and Playgrounds	187	77
8	Housing and Area Development	3	2692 dwelling units
9	Bustee Improvement	311	277
10	Municipal and Anchal Development	365 Km. of roads renovated in 129 anchals.	

Target and Actual Procurement of Cereals

887. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) target and actual procurement, todate, of cereals, State-wise, during the current Kharif season;

(b) whether it is a fact that retail prices of foodgrains have not shown downward trend during the period November, 1977 to January 1978, even after arrival of new crops in the market; and

(c) if so, what are reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) For 1977-78 marketing season the Government have not fixed any target for the procurement of kharif cereals. A total quantity of about 35.66 lakh tonnes of rice and kharif coarse grains has been procured upto 23rd February, 1978. State-wise position is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). Retail prices of kharif cereals have shown a downward trend during the period from November 1977 to mid-February 1978 while those of wheat and Pulses have registered some rise. The rise in wheat prices is mainly seasonal and that in pulses is largely on account of a shortfall of about 2 million tonnes in their production during 1976-77 as compared to 1975-76.

Statement

(As on 23-2-1978) (Fuigures in tonnes)

Procurement of Kharif Cereals during 1977-78 Marketing Season

State	Progressive Procurement 1977-78		
	Rice (incl.) Paddy in terms of Rice	Kharif Coarse Cereals	Total Kharif Cereals
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	214128	..	214128
2. Assam	18768	..	18769
3. Bihar	..	..	..
4. Gujarat	..	..	..
5. Haryana	607632	77*	607709
6. Jammu & Kashmir	48381	..	48381
7. Karnataka	21542	..	21542
8. Kerala	7555	..	7555
9. Madhya Pradesh	111936	2501*	114437

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Maharashtra	97	2461	2558
11.	Orissa	35092	..	35092
12.	Punjab	1942204	2981*	1945185
13.	Rajasthan	5	..	5
14.	Tamil Nadu	47938	..	47938
15.	Uttar Pradesh	390482	..	390482
16.	West Bengal	110321	..	110321
17.	Others	1570	..	1570
	TOTAL	3557651	8020	3565671

*Commercial Purchases.

Regional Co-ordination Committees on Implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act

888. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have set up four Regional Coordination Committees to review the progress of implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the latest position of the progress made in the implementation of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Ministry of Works & Housing Order No. 1/32/76-UCU dated the 2nd January, 1978 setting up the regional committees for urban Land Ceiling is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1625/78].

The progress of implementation of the Act in the States has been reported as under:—

(1) Statements of excess vacant land filed by landholders have been taken up for secrutiny by the competent authorities and action is in hand for assessing the excess vacant land and acquiring it.

(2) Excess vacant land has vested with the State Governments as indicated below:—

	Sq. metres
(i) Gujarat	2,31,402
(ii) Karnataka	1,23,471·8159
(iii) Maharashtra	47,66,00
(iv) Uttar Pradesh	6,58,057

(3) Exemptions under section 19(1) to Charitable trusts, educational institutions etc. are being granted promptly.

(4) Exemptions to excess vacant land for industrial, commercial and agricultural use and on environment and esthetic considerations are being granted by the State Governments in the light of the guidelines on the subject under section 20 of the Act.

(5) Notices regarding transfer of vacant land held within the ceiling limit have been, and are being, processed under section 26 of the Act and the right of pre-emption has been exercised very sparingly.

(6) Applications for previous permission for transfer of urban property under section 27 of the Act have been and are being processed and permission granted. Right of pre-emption has been exercised only in a few cases.

(7) Survey of vacant lands is being made.

(8) Action to divide the urban agglomerations into various zones for the purpose of determining the rate of amount to be paid for excess vacant land has been completed in many States.

(9) The terms and conditions for allowing a person to hold land in excess of the ceiling limit for utilising such land for construction of accommodation for the weaker sections of the society as provided under section 21 of the Act have been prescribed and the period for filing such declarations has been extended upto the 31st December, 1978 or 1049 days from the commencement of the Act, in the State.

Resolution by Indian History Congress

889. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
DR. RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a resolution unanimously passed at the Annual Session of The Indian History Congress held in Bhubaneshwar (Orissa) calling for an assurance from the Government, that it will not collaborate with Communal or Chauvinistic forces to distort history;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken note of that; and

(c) Government's reaction, thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government have taken note of the Resolution and have also noted that the History Congress ignored the statement made by me in Parliament (Rajya Sabha) on this issue on 14-12-1977 and proceeded on the basis of certain pre-conceived notions.

Stoppage of work by CPWD Graduate Jr. Engineers

890. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 1000 graduate Junior Engineers of the CPWD have stopped doing design work;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken to look into their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) About 200 graduate Junior Engineers working in the offices of Superintending Surveyors of Works (Planning Circles) have stopped doing design work.

(b) The graduate Junior Engineers wanted a separate channel for their promotion; but this was not acceded to. Hence this protest.

(c) Their grievance has been looked into. Both graduates and non-graduates had been recruited as Junior Engineers. Both are eligible for promotion as Assistant Engineers. Hence a separate channel for the promotion of

graduates alone was not considered desirable. However, to enable the more meritorious Junior Engineers to move up fast, without having to wait for their chance of promotion according to their seniority, the Government has introduced a system of 50 per cent promotion through a departmental competitive examination. Thus, there is ample scope for the promotion of senior as well as relatively junior but meritorious candidate.

Memorandum from Employees of All India Central Ground Water Board

891. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from All India Central Ground Water Board Employees Association, Faridabad dated 24 January, 1978;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) decision taken, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, a reminder dated 24th January, 1978 referring to the memorandum earlier submitted by the Vice President of the Association on 15-11-77 was received. The position of various demands listed in the Vice President's memorandum dated 15-11-77 was explained in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4434 on 19th December, 1977.

Dispute over Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya

892. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a dispute over the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya leading to a fast by an ex M.P. and others;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has been requested to arbitrate in the dispute; and

(c) if so, the details of the dispute and whether it has been resolved?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar is an institution established and managed by the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab. There have been several disputes among various groups of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha to secure control over its affairs as well as the institutions functioning under its ouspices including the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya. Civil cases relating to these disputes are reportedly pending in various courts. In August, 1977,, one of these groups is alleged to have forcibly occupied the premises of the Vishwavidyalaya. Following this, criminal cases were registered with the local court at Hardwar. As the Memorandum of Association of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya does not make any provision for intervention, the government could not directly interevene in the management of the Gurukul. In January, 1978, a former M.P. undertook a fast seeking a settlement in the matter.

As there was no possibility of any immediate settlement, the Prime Minister agreed to use his good offices. At a joint meeting of the two main groups, it was decided that they would abide by the Prime Minister's decision. Pending a final settlement of the dispute, it was also agreed that a neutral person should be appointed as an Administrator of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya. The details regarding the appointment of an administrator are being worked out.

छात्र कल्याण योजनाओं पर व्यय

893. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976–77 के लिए मंत्रालय की छात्र कल्याण योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है, उनकी क्रियान्विति पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ और उसका किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया; और

(ख) इन कल्याण योजनाओं का जिला स्तर पर किस प्रकार लाभ उपलब्ध कराने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): (क) योजना के ब्यौरे दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कालेजों की सहायता विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के माध्यम से इस तथ्य पर ध्यान दिए बिना दी जाती है कि वे महानगरों, जिला मुख्यालयों अथवा मुफ़स्सल क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं ।

विवरण

छात्र कल्याण योजनाएं तथा प्रत्येक के अन्तर्गत 1976–77 के दौरान किया गया व्यय :–

योजना का नाम	1976–77 के दौरान दी गई राशि	
	विश्वविद्यालय	कालेज
(क) छात्र सहायता निधि	4,74,008.48	26,54,304.00
(ख) गैर-आवासीय छात्र केन्द्र	55,349.00	62,000.00
(ग) वाटर कूलर्स	2,150.00	5,762.00
(घ) कालेजों में कल्याण कार्यक्रम	..	77,300.66
(ङ) स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र	7,50,723.50	73,632.48
(च) पुस्तक बैंक	..	75,91,572.83
(छ) रोजगार सूचना, आजीविका परामर्श तथा व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन	25,290.49	..
(ज) छात्र अध्ययन गृह	1,09,000.00	..
(झ) अध्ययन केन्द्र	5,79,846.37	..
(ञ) विजीटिंग स्टूडेन्टशिप	5,999.50	..
(ट) कैन्टीन सुविधाओं की स्थापना/सुधार	1,50,000.00	..
(ठ) व्यायाम शालाओं का निर्माण	3,33,732.00	90,053.00
(ड) खेल के मैदानों का सुधार	23,788.00	81,988.00
(ढ) सामान्य छात्र सुविधाएं :—		
(i) अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय	95,000.00	..
(ii) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय	70,588.00	..
(iii) जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया	50,000.00	..
(iv) क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेज	..	4,47,000.00

तमिलनाडु और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के समुद्री तूफान पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

894. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तमिलनाड और आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकारों को इन क्षेत्रों में हाल में आये समुद्री-तुफान से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को पुन: बसाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि मंजूर की है ; और

(ख) इस समस्या के समाधन के लिये यह पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम किस प्रकार क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सरकार ने तमिलनाडु सरकार को क्षेत्र के समुद्री तुफान से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को राहत तथा पुनर्वास के लिये 29.31 करोड़ रुपए की अग्रिम प्लान सहायता का आवंटन किया है । सरकार ने नि:शुल्क राहत के लिये 10,000 मीटरी टन चावल तथा 10,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं के नि:शुक अनुदान की भी स्वीकृति दी है ।

सरकार ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार को भी राहत तथा पुनर्वास के लिये 56.52 करोड़ रुपए की अग्रिम प्लान सहायता का आबंटन किया है । इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार ने नि:शुल्क राहत के लिये 45,000 मीटरी टन चावल तथा 45,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं के नि:शुल्क अनुदान की भी स्वीकृति दी है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचनाओं के अनुसार आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार 21-1-1978 तक अग्रिम प्लान सहायता में से 7.40 करोड़ रुपए की राशि खर्च कर चुकी है । तमिलनाडु सरकार द्वारा की गयी प्रगति के बारे में रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास

895. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 18 अप्रैल, 1977 के अंग्रेजी के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित लोक नायक श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि देश में शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग 5 करोड़ लोगों का पुनर्वास किया जाना चाहिए और उन्हें चिकित्सा सुविधाएं तुरन्त दी जानी चाहियें ;

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) देश में ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये चिकित्सा केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे और उन में से कितने उत्तर प्रदेश में खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अनेक कार्यक्रम तैयार किए जा रहे हैं परन्तु इस समस्या का आकार और पेचीदगी इतनी अधिक है कि इसे तुरन्त हल नहीं किया जा सकता ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में चार चिकित्सा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है । एक विवरण, जिस में देश में खोले जाने वाले चिकित्सा केन्द्रों के नाम दिए गए हैं; संलग्न है

विवरण

	निम्नलिखित स्थानों में स्थित मेडिकल कालेजों में
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	(1) हैदराबाद
	(2) करनूल
	(3) विशाखापटनम
	(4) काकी नाडा
2. बिहार	(1) पटना
	(2) दरभंगा
	(3) रांची
3. चंडीगढ़	साकेत
4. गोआ	—
5. गजरात	(1) अहमदाबाद
	(2) बड़ौदा
6. जम्मू और कश्मीर	(1) श्रीनगर
7. कर्नाटक	(1) मैसूर
8. केरल	(1) अर्नाकुलम
	(2) कुनूर
9. मध्य प्रदेश	(1) भोपाल
	(2) इंदौर
	(3) जबलपुर
10. महाराष्ट्र	(1) नागपुर
	(2) शोलापुर
	(3) औरंगाबाद
11. उड़ीसा	(1) कटक
12. पांडीचेरी	—
13. पंजाब	(1) पटियाला
14. तमिलनाडु	(1) मद्रास
	(2) मदुराई
	(3) कोईम्बेटूर
15. उत्तर प्रदेश	(1) इलाहाबाद
	(2) आगरा
	(3) गोरखपुर
	(4) कानपुर
16. पश्चिमी बंगाल	(5) बेन हुगली, कलकत्ता

Turkman Gate Resettlement Housing Scheme

896. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the Delhi Development Authority's resettlement housing scheme at Turkman Gate area has started;

(b) if so, its estimated cost and when it is expected to be completed;

(c) how many families were uprooted from this area in the process of demolition and out of which how many families are expected to get shelter; and

(d) the criteria for selecting such people for resettlement?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. It is at the tender stage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Claims received are being verified to ascertain the number of families uprooted. 494 families are expected to be resettled in Turkman Gate.

(d) Criteria will be decided after the verification of claims and eligibility.

Insanitary Conditions at Delhi Milk Scheme

897. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
CHAUDHURY BRAHAM PRAKASH:

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three members inspection team of the Food and Health Authority of the Delhi Administration has said in its report that insanitary conditions prevail at the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details of the report and what measures are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir; a Team of officers from the Health Department of Delhi Administration visited the Central Dairy of the Delhi Milk Scheme on 13th January 1978. But no report from the Team regarding insanitary conditions prevailing at the D.M.S. has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Reconstitution of Language Advisory Boards of Sahitya Akademi

898. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reconstitute the Language Advisory Boards of Sahitya Akademi; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Sahitya Akademi is an autonomous organisation, and its Language Advisory Boards are constituted or re-constituted by the Executive Board of the Akademi. The Executive Board will consider the re-constitution of Language Advisory Boards in its next meeting.

Discussion with Educationist Regarding U.G.C. Policy on Higher Education

899. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a policy frame prepared by the University Grants Commission after discussion with the Prime Minister has been discussed by the educationists in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the policy;

(c) whether Government have approved it;

(d) whether Government have also been asked to delink most of the jobs from the Degrees; and

(e) whether the UGC document would check establishment of new institutions of higher learning and expand non-formal channels of high education like correspondence?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e). The policy frame for the development of higher education over the next ten to fifteen years formulated by the University Grants Commission visualises the following:

1. Adoption of measures which will reduce pressures on the Uni-

versity system through effective vocationalisation at the secondary stage, delinking jobs from degrees, changing recruitment policies which make a degree a minimum qualification for any good job;

2. Restraint in the establishment of new institutions, which should not be set up (except in backward areas) unless the need is established on academic considerations and availability of resources;

3. Planning the location of new institutions very carefully and rationalising that of the existing ones;

4. Selective admission to full-time institutions of higher education at the first degree and post-graduate levels on the basis of merit with reservation of at least half the seats for weaker sections;

5. Provision of facilities to meet the full cost of education of talented but economically weaker students;

6. Expansion of higher education through non-formal channels;

7. Opening Secondary/Intermediate Board and University examinations to private candidates.

The document was discussed at the general meeting of the Association of Indian Universities held at Rajkot in January, 1978. The proposals contained in the document are yet to be considered by the Government.

Subsidy for Groundnut Production in Gujarat

900. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government have plans to increase groundnut production during the current year;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have approached the Centre for liberal subsidy to groundnut cultivators for purchase of fertilisers and pesticides;

(c) whether the State Government have also sought the Central help in establishing a groundnut research centre at Junagadh in Saurashtra; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A proposal to establish a National Research Centre exclusively for groundnut in Gujarat under the Gujarat Agricultural University has been received by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research from the Gujarat Agricultural University.

(d) The proposal is being considered by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Prime Minister on changes in Education System

901. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:
SHRI SHANKARSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether once again the Prime Minister has made it clear that drastic changes should be made in the system of education to make it more productive for development;

(b) if so, whether he has also stated that all schools should be equal, and uniform education should be imparted to all students;

(c) if so, whether these points were discussed in a three day national educational conference held in New Delhi on 18th December, 1977;

(d) if so, whether the Education Ministry has been asked to work out the proposals in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). In his inaugural speech at the National Education Conference convened under the auspices of All India Nai Talim Samiti on 18th December, 1977, the Prime Minister underlined the necessity for making radical changes in the educational system. The Prime Minister mentioned *inter alia* that educational reform must be so brought about that all schools have equal importance and all students are given equal attention and equal education. The points raised by the Prime Minister were among those discussed in the 3-day National Education Conference held in New Delhi on 18th, 19th and 20th December, 1977.

(d) and (e). The recommendations of the Conference have been communicated by the organisers to the Government for necessary action. Many of the recommendations such as universalisation of elementary education, promotion of adult education, lightening of academic load of students in schools, introduction of non-formal education, adoption of regional language as media of instruction and many others have been accepted by Government and some of them are already under various stages of implementation. The Government will also take into consideration the recommendations of the Conference while finalising National Policy on Education.

Demand for Higher Levy Sugar Price

902. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether President of the Sugar Mills Association has demanded higher price for levy sugar as the sugar industry was facing a financial crisis and this may result non-payment of dues to the sugarcane growers and farmers for sugar-cane already purchased;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their request and to what extent it has solved their problem;

(c) whether Government have stopped the export of sugar and whether this has resulted in decline in the price of sugar; and

(d) to what extent Government expect the fall of sugar prices during the year 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Sugar Mills Associations has urged the Government to fix realistic price for levy sugar.

(b) The representation is receiving attention.

(c) The Government have decided that during 1977-78 financial year, sugar should be exported only to the extent of commitments made in a manner which would minimise the extent of financial losses. The decline of prices in sugar in the internal markets is mainly due to larger carry over stocks of sugar this year and the anticipated increase in production as also the Government's desire to increase consumption in a sustained manner by increased releases of levy as well as non-levy sugar.

(d) The behaviour of prices of sugar depends on a number of factors and it is difficult to anticipate them. However, due to a larger sugarcane output and, therefore, of all the sweetening agents in the country during the current 1977-78 sugar year, sugar prices are expected to be continued to be subdued.

Work on Rajasthan Canal Project

903. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether work of Rajasthan Canal Project has been delayed considerably;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). In the earlier stages, the progress on the Rajasthan Canal Project had been slow *inter-alia* due to constraint of resources and non-availability of adequate quantities of water during non-Monsoon periods for drinking and construction purposes due to absence of a storage dam on Beas. This is no longer the case now. Against an average annual expenditure of over Rs. 4.6 crores during the 5-year period preceding the 4th Five-Year Plan, and an expenditure of about Rs. 9.5 crores during the 4th Five-Year Plan, the expenditure during the first three years of the 5th Five-Year Plan has been about Rs. 63.43 crores and the outlay for the current year is Rs. 28 crores. With the considerably stepped up outlays, the engineering works on Rajasthan Canal Project are expected to be completed by 1983-84.

Suggestion at Conference of Educationists regarding Introduction of New Formula

904. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent conference of educationsts held in New Delhi had suggested the feasibility of introducing new system of education; and

(b) how does this reconcile with the existing 10+2+3 patter of education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A National Education Conference convened by the All India Nai Talim Samiti, was held in New Delhi from 18th to 20th December, 1977. This conference suggested that the new structure of education would be 8+4+3—eight years of free and compulsory primary education, four years of secondary education and three years of university education. In States which have so far provided for only seven years of elementary education, the structure may be 7+5+3. However, matriculation examination may be conducted after the completion of ten years of school education for those students who cannot afford to complete the full period of secondary education.

(b) In the existing school pattern, general education has been recommended upto 10 years followed by higher secondary education of two years. At the higher secondary stage, both academic and vocational courses have been recommended. The National Education Conference, convened by the All India Nai Talim Samiti, on the other hand, recommended a four/five year course of education after the primary stage, during which various types of technical and vocational courses should be provided in accordance with local and regional employment opportunities. It also recommended that there should be considerable elasticity in the choice of subjects. There should be only one integrated stream without any split into so-called academic and vocational sub-stream. They, however, recommended that there may be a public examination at the end of Class X. Thus there is a great deal of similarity between the two approaches. The

Government of India has appointed a committee to reviwe the pattern of education at the higher secondary level. The report of this committee is awaited.

Housing Problem in the Country

905. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI UGRASEN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HAUSING AND SUPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present gap between housing requirements and its availability and the comparative position in rural and urban areas;

(b) the number of houses being built every year; and

(c) whether Government are also considering to amend the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act of 1976 as it acts as a hurdle in the way of housing activity?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) According to an estimate made by the National Buildings Organisation, the housing shortage on the eve of the Fifth Five Year Plan, *i.e.*, as on 1st April 1974, was 15.6 million housing units—11.8 million units in rural areas and 3.8 million units in urban areas.

(b) It is estimated that about 2 million houses are being constructed every year.

(c) The question of making suitable amendments in the Urban Land (Ceilling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is under consideration of the Government.

Bill of Rights for Disabled Persons

906. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill of Rights for the Disabled persons in the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But the Government appoint shortly an expert group to study what legislation is essential to provide effective rehabilitation services for the handicapped.

Conference of Chief Ministers of States

907. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI S. S. SOMANI:
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been any Conference of Chief Ministers of all States regarding the development in agricultural field; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the main points discussed and decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes. Chief Ministers Conference held in New Delhi on 10th and 11th January, 1978 discussed developments in agricultural fields.

(b) The required information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

The Chief Ministers of different States attending the Conference of Chief Ministers and Agricultural and

Rural Development Ministers held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on the 10th January, 1978, made the following recommendations/suggestions during the course of discussions:—

Oilseeds

(1) There is pressing need for evolving high yeielding varieties of oil-seed crops which should have high oil content also.

(2) An All India Research Station should be set up in Gujarat to evolve high yielding varieties of oilseeds which can be multiplied in Gujarat for making the seed available throughout the country.

(3) A subsidy of 33 per cent on fertiliders for oilseed crops and 50 per cent subsidy on gypsum for groundnut crop should be provided.

(4) Subsidy should be provided on the cost of plant protection chemicals and equipments as also on the cost of aerial operations on groundnut.

(5) Remunerative prices of oilseeds should be fixed by the Government of India which should have some relationship to the cost of cultivation.

Pulses

(1) There is need for research efforts for evolving high yielding varieties of pulse crops and also varieties resistant to diseases like Wilt in arhar.

(2) It was expressed and felt very strongly that attractive incentive price may be fixed for arhar and moong for growers and also to provide assured arrangements for procurement. It was also desired that announcement to this effect may be made well before the commencement of the sowing season.

(3) The supply on inputs—phosphatic fertilizers seeds—has been discussed in detail. It was considered that these inputs be supplied to the farmers at subsidised rates.

(4) It was indicatetd that programme of summer moong cultivation in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Gujarat will be taken up.

Cotton

(1) It was stressed that there is need to announce incentive price of cotton before the sowing season. It was further indicated that the support price recommended by the Agriculture Prices Commission is not remunerative, since they have no relevance to the prevailing market price.

(2) The States of Punjab, Haryana and Karnataka emphasised the necessity of having helicopters for larger coverage under plant protection measures. The need for import of adequate number of helicopters was also stressed.

(3) It was stressed that Carbarly and Endo-Sultan are costly inputs. It was considered that these may be subsidised, alongwith other essential pesticides for effective control of cotton pests.

Agricultural Extension Administration

(1) The State Government which have not yet adopted "Training and Visits system" of extension may formulate specific proposals for reorganization of agricultural extension administration accordingly.

(2) Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Strengthening & Re-organization of Agri-Extension Administration in the States" should also be made available for Sub-Divisional Agricultural Officers as well as for additional staff at the higher levels under the project such as Deputy Director of Agriculture and the Joint/Additional Director of Agriculture at State level. Central assistance should also be rendered for construction of quarters for VLWs.

(3) Suitable incentives should be provided for VLWs.

Dairy Development

(1) Operation Flood II Project should cover all towns having a population of 1 lakh but should cover towns with less than 1 lakh population in Goa since the Territory does not have any city with 1 lakh population.

(2) The loans and grant ratio should be 30:70 as suggested by U. P. and Rajasthan, Haryana said that if this was not possible, it should be on a 50:50 basis.

(3) U. P. and West Bengal stated that their separate proposals for World Bank assistance should be cleared.

(4) Haryana suggested the creation of proper training facilities under Operation Flood II in the participating states instead of having centralised facilities at Anand bearing in view the distance and and expenses involved.

(5) Andhra Pradesh said that States should be represented on IDC/NDDB Boards.

(6) Andhra Pradesh stated that resources allocation and areas of States have not been spelt out under Operation Flood II and hoped that this would be done equitably.

(7) Andhra Pradesh stated that World Bank assistance be given directly to States by Government of India and generated funds from gift commodities should be channelled through IDC by Government of India.

(8) Butter oil/S.M.P. should not be marketed below the prevailing local market prices.

Grant from Newsealand for Multi-purpose Dairy at Matigara, West Bengal

908. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Newzealand sanctioned the cash grant for construction of the multi-purpose Dairy at Matigara, West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have received the grant;

(c) whether the grant has been transferred to the Government of West Bengal for implementing the project; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof, and when the grant is likely to be transferred to Government of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir; the Government of New Zealand has given a cash grant of Rs. 14.49 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Not yet.

(d) The accounting procedure for transfer of the grant could not be finalised earlier. This has now been done and the sanction has been issued to the Government of West Bengal for a cash grant of Rs. 14.49 lakhs.

बाढ़ के कारण हरियाणा को हानि

909. श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत वर्ष बाढ़ के कारण हरियाणा में कितनी हानि हुई और उस के लिए कितनी तथा किस प्रकार की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गयी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : हरियाणा की राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार 1977 की बाढ़ों के कारण फसलों, मकानों और जन-सुविधाओं को 86.5 करोड़ रुपये की हानि पहुंचाने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। केन्द्र ने 1977–78 के दौरान बाढ़ों के कारण राज्य योजना के व्यय में होने वाली बढ़ोत्तरी को पूरा करने तथा बाढ़

नियंत्रण स्कीमों को हाथ में लेने और सड़कों का सुधार करने के लिए हरियाणा की राज्य सरकार को 11.00 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम योजना सहायता आबंटित की थी। इस के अतिरिक्त कृषि-उपयोगी वस्तुओं जैसे बीजों, कीड़े मारने की दवाइयों और खाद आदि की खरीद तथा वितरण के लिए 6 करोड़ रुपए का लघु अवधि का ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया है। बचाव और राहत कार्यों के लिए रक्षा और स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकारियों ने भी आवश्यक सहायता दी थी। राज्य सरकार को बाढ़ राहत के लिए जनता अकाल राहत निधि (पीपुल्स फैमिन रिलीफ फण्ड) मे 20,000 रुपये की राशि भी उपलब्ध की गयी है।

केन्द्र द्वारा अंतर्राज्यीय गोवर्धन और साहिबी प्रणालियों के प्रचालन, हाल की बाढ़ों के प्रकाश में उनकी पर्याप्तता के पुनरीक्षण और जल संसाधन विकास और बाढ़ नियंत्रण की नई स्कीमों/मास्टर योजनाओं को तैयार करने के लिए तकनीकी सहायता भी दी जा रही है।

Memorial at Birth Place of Saint Poet Surdas

910. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to put up a suitable Memorial at the birth place of the saint poet Surdas during the year of 500th Birth Anniversry of the poet;

(b) nature of help offered by the Haryana Government; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Surdas Smarak Samiti at Sihi had requested the Central Government and the State Government of Haryana to name the proposed 500 bed Hospital in Sector 8 of Faridabad as "Surdas Hospital"; if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) As a part of the programmes for celebration of 500th Birth Anniversary of Suradasa, the Department of Culture have recommended to the Government of Haryana that Sihi, the birth place of Suradasa, may be properly developed so that people can visit the place and draw inspiration from the memory of the saint poet.

(b) No communication has been received from the State Government so far.

(c) A communication containing such a proposal amongst others, was received in the Department of Culture. Since Health is a State subject necessary information has been called for from the Government of Haryana, whose reply is awaited.

Scheme Drawn by National Board of Adult Education

911. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Board of Adult Education was set up last year to eliminate illiteracy among youth within 10 years; and

(b) the nature of time-bound Plans or Schemes drawn up to achieve the objective by the Board, with progress if any, achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. A National Board of Adult Education has been set up to advise the Government in all matters relating to adult education and take necessary steps for promotion of adult education by involvement of various official and non-official agencies particularly voluntary organisations and youth.

(b) In its first meeting held on November 2, 1977, the Board resolved to draw a National Adult Education Programme for covering the entire population of about 10 crores in the age-group 15—35 within a period of about 5 years from its launching on October 2, 1978. The detailed scheme has been prepared and necessary preparations to launch the programme from October 2, 1978 are being made.

Huen Tsang Memorial

912. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether construction work on Huen Tsang Memorial in Nalanda in Bihar has since commenced, and if so, when and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The Huen Tsang Memorial Hall at Nalanda is almost complete but certain items of work orginally envisaged, namely, teak panelling, plaster of paris ceiling, fixing of turquoise glazed tiles over the roof, etc., were not carried out in view of the high cost, for which proposals are now under consideration. The work is expected to be completed soon.

बिहार में केन्द्र द्वारा मकानों का निर्माण

913. **श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद** : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्माण और आवास विभाग द्वारा बिहार में मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं; यदि हां, तो कब से तथा मकानों का निर्माण किन स्थानों पर किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) इन के कब तक पूरे होने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख) . इस मंत्रालय ने बिहार में मकानों के निर्माण का कोई कार्यक्रम आरम्भ नहीं किया है । इस मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाई गई सभी सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन तथा वित्त व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार द्वारा की जाती है ।

Development of a Hybrid Bird at Central Breeding Farm

914. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Breeding Farm has developed a hybrid bird having laying capacity of about 250 eggs annually and for that sought further assistance from Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to help growth of this hybrid bird in the States of Bihar and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir. The bird is capable of producing about 260 eggs per annum. The farm has not asked for any further assistance from Central Govt. for this purpose.

(b) The Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Hessarghatta (Bangalore), has developed a hybrid bird named as "HH 260", which is capable of laying about 260 eggs in 12 months of lay. The notable characteristics of this hybrid bird are (i) its early maturity (ii) low feed consumption, (iii) better livability and (iv) efficient feed conversion.

No special financial assistance was sought for evolving the strain "HH 260". However, the infrastructure at this Farm is being strengthened un-

der the 5th Plan to enhance the scope of breeding in order to meet the requirement of chicks of the private poultry breeders and State Government Farms.

(c) A circular letter to Directors of Animal Husbandry of all State/UTs. including Bihar and West Bengal, has been sent by this Department for apprising various public and private sector hatcheries and poultry farmers in the States about the availability of his hybrid bird and also for considering the procurement of its parent stocks by the State Government farms for production of hybrid chicks and supply to poultry farmers in the States.

Conference of Ministers on Dairy Development

915. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the recent conference of Central and State Minister ragarding Dairy Development;

(b) the number of dairy farms existing in Tamil Nadu and the number further planned to be developed; and

(c) the precise role played by the central Government for dairy development in Tamil Nadu and the extent of financial and technical assistance proposed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No formal recommendations were adopted at the Ministers' Conference. However, some of the suggestions on dairy development made at the Conference are given in the attached statement.

(b) There are seven State cattle breeding farms and one Centrally administered farm in Tamil Nadu. In addition, one Centrally Sponsored exotic cattle breeding farm has been set up at Eichenkottai. At the State cattle breeding farm at Hosur, a Centrally Sponsored progeny Testing Scheme has been sanctioned for systematic improvement of Red Sindhi Breed.

An Indo-British Dairy Development Project proposed by the Government of Tamil Nadu as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is under consideration of the Government of India.

(c) Under Operation Flood I Project (1970—78), the State of Tamil Nadu has been allocated a sum of Rs. 10,82 crores for dairy development under various action items aimed at increasing milk production and marketing.

Under Operation Flood II Project (1978—86), the full technical and financial details of which are yet to be finalised, it is proposed to initiate dairy development in two solus districts of Madurai and Coimbatore.

Statement

1. Should cover all towns in U.P. having a population of 1 lakh.

2. Should include Goa under Operation Flood II and cover towns with less than 1 lakh population since this Union Territory does not have any city with 1 lakh population.

3. The loans and grant ratio should be 30:70 was suggested by U.P. and Rajasthan, Haryana said that if this was not possible, it should be on 50:50 basis.

4. U.P. and West Bengal stated that their separate proposals for World Bank assistance should be cleared.

5. Haryana suggested the creation of training facilities under Operation Flood II in the participating States, instead of centralised facilities at Anand in view of the distance and expenses involved.

6. Andhra Pradesh said that States should be represented on IDC/NDDB Board.

7. Andhra Pradesh stated that resources allocation and coverage of the programme in the States have

not been spelt out under Operation Flood II and hoped that it would be done equitably.

8. Andhra Pradesh stated that World Bank assistance be given directly to States by GOI and generated funds from gift commodities should be channelled through IDC by G.O.I.

9. Butter oil Skim Milk Powder should not be marketed below the prevailing local market prices.

Cyclone affected foodgrains held by FCI

916. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of stocks of foodgrains held by Food Corporation of India affected as a result of cyclone, indicating figures separately for Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the method of disposal of the damaged stock; and

(c) the reason for ineffective storage against the vicissitudes of nature?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The estimated quantum and value of foodgrains affected and rendered unfit for human consumption is given below:—

Name of State	Estimated qty. affected	Estimated qty. rendered unfit for human consumption	Value (in Rs. lakhs)
	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)	
Tamil Nadu	28000	4898	71·12
Andhra Pradesh .	48332	3315	52·12
Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil

(b) The foodgrains damaged and rendered unfit for human consumption are examined by a Technical Committee and categorised as fit for:—

(i) Cattle Feed, (ii) Poultry Feed, (ii) Manurial purposes, (iv) Industrial use and (v) Dumping.

These stocks are offered to State Governments or their Agencies in the first instance. Stocks not accepted by the State Government are sold only to approved registered parties dealing in these stocks by tenders or by auction.

(c) The storage godowns were not ineffective; both in Tamil Nadu and in Andhra Pradesh—the damage which took place was mostly in pacca godowns in which either the walls had collapsed or the roofs had been blown off due to very high intensity of cyclone. It is only because of the highest priority given to the salvaging operations immediately after the cyclone that only a small quantity of foodgrains has been rendered unfit for human consumption.

Adult Education Programme

917. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to launch a massive adult education programme from October, 1978, if so, details thereof;

(b) the total number of adults to be covered by the programme and the regions where it will be introduced;

(c) whether a separate service of teachers will be created for the purpose; and

(d) the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Government

have decided to launch a massive adult education programme from October 2, 1978 for covering the illiterate population of approximately 10 crores in the age-group 15—35 within a period of about 5 years of its launching throughout the country.

(c) and (d). No separate cadre is contemplated for the purpose. The instructional work will be assigned to suitable and willing persons who may be school teachers, students, educated village youth, ex-servicemen and other retired personnel, field level Government and other functionaries or voluntary social workers, after giving them necessary training.

उदासीन महाराज, शिव मन्दिर, आराम बाग, पहाड़गंज, नई दिल्ली के निवासियों को प्लाटों का आवंटन

918. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदासीन महाराज, शिव मंदिर, आराम बाग, पहाड़गंज, नई दिल्ली के क्षेत्र में रहने वाले उन लोगों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें आपात काल के दौरान सरकार ने प्लाट आवंटित किए थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे लोगों ने प्लाट मिल जाने के बाद भी मन्दिर का प्रांगण खाली नहीं किया और मन्दिर के महन्त ने भी इस बारे में सरकार से शिकायतें की हैं; और

(ग) यदि प्रश्न के भाग (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा शिव मंदिर के पास आराम बाग से कई व्यक्तियों को हटाया गया था जो भूमि अनधिकृत दखल में भी है । हटाये गये व्यक्तियों को झुग्गी झोपड़ी के आवंटन के लिए उन के स्थान को गिराये जाने सम्बन्धी एक पत्र भी दिया गया था ।

क्योंकि शिव मंदिर में रह रहे लोगों की अलग से सूची तैयार नहीं की गई थी, अत: इस बात की जांच करना सम्भव नहीं है कि वहां से हटाये गये लोगों ने पुन: भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया है । तथापि महन्त ने यह शिकायत की है कि वे अनधिवासी जिन्हें मन्दिर के परिसर से हटाया गया था, अपने पुराने स्थानों पर वापस आ रहे हैं। उन्होंने भूमि के स्वामित्व के लिये श्री गरु राम राय उदासीन आश्रम शिव मंदिर प्रबन्ध समिति के दावे को मानने और अनधिकृत उल्लंघनों को हटाने का अनुरोध किया है । महन्त के अनुरोध पर अभी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ।

गन्ने की दो फसल देने के लिए बीज और विशेषज्ञों की व्यवस्था

919. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन राज्यों को जहां गन्ना बहुत ज्यादा पैदा होता है, गन्ने की दो फसल बुआने के लिए बीज और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) : जी नहीं । तथापि, भारत सरकार गन्ना विकास के कार्यक्रम के पूरक के रूप में 1975—76 से सोलह राज्यों तथा दो संघ

राज्य क्षेत्रों में गन्ना विकास से संबंधित एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना को पहले से ही क्रियान्वित कर रही है । योजना का उद्देश्य : सघन विकास के लिए उप उष्ण-कटिबन्धीय क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक गन्ना फैक्ट्री के आस पास 2000 हैक्टार के सघन ब्लाक (नागा लैण्ड को छोड़कर जहां यह 1000 हैक्टर है) तथा उष्ण-कटिबंधीय क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक गन्ना फैक्ट्री के आस पास 1000 हैक्टर के खण्ड को परिधि में लाना है । इस कार्यक्रम के मुख्य अवभव उष्ण सोधित गन्ने के उत्तम बीज तथा उनका गुणन तथा वितरण करना, कार्य प्रणाली के उन्नत पकेज की पद्धतियों के विषय में प्रदर्शन करना, विकास कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षित करना, वनस्पति राक्षण उपायों को अपनाना तथा पहुंच मार्गों का निर्माण करना है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बीज उत्पादक केन्द्रों तथा गन्ना फक्ट्री के स्तर पर बीज उत्पादन तथा विस्तार सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों उपलब्ध किए गए हैं।

Guide at Gandhi Smriti

920. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guide of Gandhi Smriti, Shri D. Nair, has been discharged from service; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For unsatisfactory performance.

Production of Pulses

921. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particular efforts made to increase the production of pulses in the country;

(b) the amount sanctioned by Government to the States for the increased production of pulses; and

(c) the target of production of pulses in 1978-79 and how far the achievement of this target will help in reducing the prices of pulses in the market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The special efforts made to increase the production of pulses are:

I. A Centrally Sponsoed Scheme on Development of Pulses was launched in the Fourth Plan and is being continued.

II. The Government of India set up an Inter-Ministerial Special Group in April 1977 to suggest short and long term measures to increase production:

(i) The short term measures were the adoption of practices including use of rhizobium culture, phosphatic fertilizers, plants protection measures and increasing area under pulses by cultivation of short duration crops in the multiple cropping programme.

(ii) The long term measures related to the production of quality seed of improved varities, reducing post harvest losss in storage and suitable price policy including arrangements for marketing.

III. The Government of India initiated the State Governments to organise campaigns by mobilising the staff of Agriculture/Deve-

lopment Departments. The campaign included training of staff/farmers, promoting the use of improved seeds, phosphatic fertilizers and adoption of plant protection measures and also making available inputs in time.

IV. A support price of Rs. 125 per quintal of gram was announced well before the sowing season to motivate the farmers for adopting improved technology.

(b) An amount of Rs. 260 lakhs has been sanctioned.

(c) The target of production of pulses proposed for 1978-79 is 12.6 million tonnes.

It is expected that with the increase in production the prices of pulses may reduce.

World Bank Aid for Development of Fishery

922. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to finance development of fisheries in various states provided concrete proposals regarding total requirements are made;

(b) if so, the action taken to put up concrete proposals; and

(c) the quantum of aid expected from the World Bank for the various projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) So far only one project of Gujarat Fisheries has been agreed to be financed by the World Bank .

(b) Two projects, one of Andhra Pradesh and other from Kerala have been posed for World Bank assistance. These are under consideration of the Bank.

(c) For Gujarat Fisheries Project the Bank would be advancing 14 million dollars as loan. In addition to that a credit of 4 million dollars would be provided by International Development Association.

Stock of Foodgrains held under 'Food for Work' Programme

923. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains held in stock by Government as on 1st March, 1977 and as at the end of 1977;

(b) the extent of utnlisation of surplus foodgrain stocks under 'Food for Work' projects and the States where the scheme has been implemented; and

(c) whether more States are expected to fall in line with this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The total estimated stocks of foodgrains (Buffer and Operational stocks) with the public agencies were of the order of 18.7 million tonnes as on March 1, 1977 and 17.4 million tonnes on December 31, 1977.

(b) Foodgrains assistance under the Food for Work scheme has been availed so far by the State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Government of India has so far allocated 1,58,840 tonnes of wheat and 1850 tonnes of milo. As the scheme has been introduced recently the reports in respect of utili-

sation of foodgrains are not available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

8-year integrated Dairy Development Programme

924. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the eight-year integrated dairy development programme;

(b) the nature and quantum of assistance by European Economic Community and World Bank; and

(c) the final decision taken with regard to vigorous implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) This is a project on the lines of "Operation Flood—I" and would cover 4 major metropolitan cities, 144 cities with a population of over one lakh (1971 census) and 25 milk shed areas covering 155 districts. This project is an eight-year Integrated dairy Development Programme aimed at increased milk production and marketing.

(b) The project involves an outlay of Rs. 483.49 crores. The EEC is expected to donate 186,000 tonnes of SMP and 114,000 tonnes of butter oil, and the World Bank is expected to provide loans amounting to Rs. 173.00 crores.

(c) The Government of India have approved the project in principle and have authorised the IDC to incur expenditure on pre-programme actions as part of the implementation of the main project. Consultations with the participating States and other agencies involved have also been initiated.

Limits on holding buffer stock and operational stock of foodgrains

925. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the actual off-take from Government foodgrains stocks in 1977 and the expected in 1978;

(b) the details of maximum and minimum limits, if any fixed for holding buffer stocks and operational stocks; and

(c) the break-up of average cost involved for holding one tonne each of wheat and rice for one year and the steps taken to economise on these charges?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) During the year 1977 Public Distribution of Foodgrains was of the order of about 11.7 million tonnes. The offtake of foodgrains from the Public Distribution System depends upon a variety of factors such as production and open market availability of foodgrains, the difference between prices of foodgrains in the open market and the prices at which the foodgrains are being released through the Public Distribution System, availability of subsidiary foodstuff, purchasing power of the people and the growth in population. In view of large number of variables, it is difficult to estimate precisely the level of Public Distribution during the year 1978 at this stage.

(b) The Government has decided that the buffer stock of foodgrains should be 12 million tonnes. In addition to that, the operational stocks needed for the maintenance of Public Distribution Systems would be ranging between the lowest figure of 3.5 to 3.8 million tonnes on 1st April to the highest figure of 8.2 to 8.8 million tonnes on 1st July.

(c) The average cost involved for holding buffer stock of wheat and

rice is presently (1977-78 R.E.) estimated at Rs. 286.2 per tonne. Details are as follows:

	Rs. per tonne
Freight . . .	27·3
Interest . . .	184·3
Transit & Storage loss .	15·0
Storage Charges .	28·2
Handling Expenses at godown	10·8
Administrative overheads .	20·6
TOTAL .	286·2

The Food Corporation continuously keeps the various cost components mentioned above under review so as to economising on these charges, to the extent possible. Further, an Expert Committee has been set up by the Government to go into the matter and to identify areas where the incidence of such charges could be reduced. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

Quantity and Value of Damages due to Cyclone

926. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the damage caused to different crops by the November, 1977 cyclones in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu has been ascertained by quantity and value and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the extent of land rendered unit for immediate agricultural operations; and

(c) the steps taken to render assistance to the victims and to make the land fit for cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Scheme for Agricultural Production and Rural Economy

927. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes drawn during this year to increase agricultural production and to improve rural economy in terms of the new emphasis placed by Government;

(b) what are the financial allocations made for the purpose and procedures laid down for implementation;

(c) whether schemes have been received from all the States and they have been examined and approved; and

(d) when will the implementation start and the expected increased benefits which will result under each scheme starting from the year of commencement over a 5-year period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The strategy, policies and programmes of Government in the agricultural and rural development sector will be reflected in the schemes which are being formulated for implementation from 1978-79 during the next five year Plan Period (1978—83). Working Groups have been constituted to draw up detailed proposals in this regard. Schemes to be included in the Plan for 1978-79 have already been finalised by the Planning Commission in consultation with the States as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Approved Plan outlays for the schemes will form part of the Budget proposals for 1978-79 to be placed before the Parliament.

Justification for digging up Time Capsule

928. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances and reasons which led to the decision to dig up the Time Capsule;

(b) whether anything irregular was found in their contents and, if so, the details thereof which according to Government should not have found a place there; and

(c) if not, what is the justification for the time and money spent on this exercise and the public excitement it has created?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). There has been considerable constroversy in Parliament particularly about 10,000-word account of the History of India from 15th August 1947 to 15th August 1972 embedded in the Time Capsule that it was factually inaccurate, contained distortions and glaring omissions, and the contents did not contain a true story of the tremendous social changes that are taking place. Accordingly, to bring out the facts the Cabinet decided to dig out the Time Capsule.

A list of the contents of the Time Capsule is attached. The report of the Parliamentary Committee on Time Capsule as well as a copy of the 10,000-word account of the history of India and Calendar of Events will be placed on the Table of the House in due course. It will be for the Hon'ble Members to judge whether it contained anything irregular.

Statement

List of contents of the Time Capsule

1. 10,000 word account both in English and Hindi of important aspects of History of India from 15th August 1947 to 15th August 1972, calligraphed on parchments.

2. A calendar of events as found on eight copper plates with writings and engravings.

3. Three copper stampings (of recordings).

4. Coins—10 Rs. and 50 paise—and 12 stamps issued on 15th August 1972 and 26th January 1973 on the occasion of 25th Anniversary of Independence. 4 stamps issued on 13th April 1973 "Homage to Martyrs."

5. Micro-film of the Constitution of India along with preamble in all the National Languages.

6. Micro-film of the project of Bhakra Nangal Dam.

7. 13 portraits etched in half tone copper plates. (Same as the portraits in Central Hall of Parliament).

8. Small models of
   (i) Vijayanta Tank
   (ii) Ishapur Rifle.
   (iii) Bharat Earth Mover.

Sugar Quota to West Bengal

929. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have refixed, State-wise, levy sugar quotas from December, 1977 on the basis of per capita availability of 425 grams per month;

(b) if so, whether Government have increased West Bengal Government's monthly quota; and

(c) if so, what is the total requirement of the State and how much has been allotted so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) On the basis of monthly per capita availability of 425 grams of levy sugar for the projected population as on 1-4-1978 in the State, which is the norm adopted for the fixation of State-wise monthly levy sugar quotas from December, 1977, the monthly quota of West Bengal has been raised to 21,994 tonnes from 18,707 tonnes allotted earlier.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लाटों के लिए पट्टा प्रणाली समाप्त किया जाना

930. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लाटों के लिए पट्टा प्रणाली समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति गठित की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत किया जाने की संभावना है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली में पट्टा प्रणाली को बगैर पट्टा प्रणाली में बदलने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति बनाई गई है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) अप्रैल, 1978 के अन्त तक ।

Australian Input for Calcutta Slaughter Houses Project

931. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Australia have agreed to provide inputs to West Bengal Livestock Development Processing Corporation for Calcutta Slaughter Houses Project;

(b) the terms of the offer;

(c) whether the Government of India have accepted the offer; and

(d) if so, the progress made in implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Australian Government has made an offer to provide inputs to West Bengal Livestock Development Processing Corporation for Calcutta Slaughter House Project.

(b) According to the Australian proposal, the Australian contribution will be to the tune of $A 1,076,700 for design; supervision; commissioning; post-commissioning, training and VIP visits in Australia and ancillary costs. Indian counterpart contribution equivalent to $A 8.5 million is required to be spent in the form of rupees by Indian Authorities.

(c) and (d). The offer is under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission Department of Expenditure and the State Government of West Bengal.

Redevelopment of D.I.Z. Area

932. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the redevelopment plan of D.I.Z Area, New Delhi was submitted to Government;

(b) when Government took this redevelopment plan for examination; and

(c) whether a final decision has since been taken on it and if so, when and if not, the reasons for delay and when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Redevelopment Plan of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi, has been submitted by the Delhi Development Authority to the Central Government on 17th February, 1978 and the same is being processed in accordance with the provisions of Delhi Development Act, 1957.

New Site for Jain Happy School Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg, New Delhi

933. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jain Happy School, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg, New Delhi, was allotted a piece of land for constructing its own school building long back;

(b) if so, when and the size and location of the plot of land;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the possession of the said plot of land was not handed over to the school management and if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether a new site has been proposed in the redevelopment plan of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi, for this school and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(e) when the proposed new site is likely to be allotted and given possession of to the management of the School?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In June 1967, a plot of land measuring about 1.363 acres in Edward Square, DIZ area was allotted.

(c) Yes, Sir. The possession was not handed over for the reason that the site was affected by the re-alignment of Peshwa Road.

(d) A Primary School site measuring about 2.15 acres in the area between Lawrence Square and Havelock Square.

(e) A large number of built-up structures exist on site. Vacation is a long-drawn process. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate the time by which the new site would be allotted and possession given.

Rice Mills set up by F.C.I. in Eastern Zone

934. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rice mills set up by Food Corporation of India in Eastern Zone;

(b) the names of the places and the amount of expenditure incurred on each of such mills;

(c) the income and expenditure of each mill during the last three years; and

(d) losses incurred, if any, and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Food Corporation of India have set up 12 modern rice mills in the Eastern Zone.

(b) The details of the places at which they have been set up and the

amount of capital expenditure incurred on each mill are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d). Complete information in respect of last three years is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Statement showing the details of the places in the Eastern Zone at which Rice Mills have been set up by the Food Corporation of India and the capital expenditure incurred.

Assam	Capital cost as on 31-3-77 (Rs. Lakhs)
Assam	
1. North Lakhimpur	21·35
2. Hojai	21·80
West Bengal	
3. Suri	18·39
4. Bankura	21·61
5. Durgapur	20·28
6. Buniadpur	19·81
Bihar	
7. Chanpatia	17·97
8. Purnea	20·45
Orissa	
9. Hirakud	19·38
10. Dungripalli	15·49
11. Jevpore	13·55
Manipur	
12. Imphal	6·30

Outlay on Foresty

936. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to step up substantially by outlay on the Forestry Programme with a view to generating additional employment; and

(b) if so, proposed quantum of outlay for the current year and the details of the work programme in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total outlay for 1977-78 in Forestry in Central, Centrally sponsored and State schemes is Rs. 60.85 crores as against an expenditure of Rs. 40.91 crores during 1976-77. There has, thus, been about 50 per cent increased in outlay in 1977-78 compard to the previous year.

The detailed schemewise outlay for 1977-78 in the Centrally sponsored and Central sector is given in the attached statement. Most of these schemes as well as forestry schemes in the State Sector are highly labour intensive and provide employment to tribals and other weaker sections living in or near the forests.

Amongst some of the employment generating schemes under the Centrally sponsored sector, two schemes viz. Mixed Plantations in Westelands, Panchayat lands etc. and Reforestation of degraded forests and Raising of Shelterbelts are under implementation in almost all the States with a Central grant provision of Rs. 7.70 crores in 1977-78. Under these schemes species of fuelwood, fodder and fruit trees are being raised to meet the social needs of the rural and semi-urban people. These schemes will not only provide employment at the time of the establishment of these plantations but also subsequently when the plantations

mature and start yielding timber, firewood, fodder and fruit.

A new Centrally sponsored scheme on Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in the Himalayan Region has been cleared for initiation from 1977-78. Under this scheme, integrated conservation measures on sub-catchment basis would be undertaken. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is likely to be utilised under this scheme in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during 1977-78 for survey, afforestation, pasture development, terracing of agricultural lands etc.

Under the Central Sector, there is a provision of Rs. 2.40 crores for equity participation by the Central Government in some of the Forest Development Corporations which have been set up in 14 States and 2 Union Territories. These Corporations provide considerable employment under their various operations, particularly in their extraction, logging and plantation programmes.

Under the State Sector Schemes, there is a provision of Rs. 45.33 crores during 1977-78 as compared to an expenditure (likely) of Rs. 36.20 crores during 1976-77. Amongst other schemes, the schemes of plantations of species of economic and commercial importance and plantation of quick growing species, rehabilitation of degraded forests, farm forestry and development of communications are highly labour intensive.

Statement

FORESTRY

Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	1977-78 Outlay
A. *Centrally Sponsored Schemes*	
1. Mixed Plantations in Wastelands Panchayat lands and Forest Areas	330·00
2. Development of Social Forestry including Reforestation of Degraded forests	440·00
3. Integrated soil and Water Conservation in the Himalayan Region	200·00
TOTAL 'A'	970·00
B. *Central Sector Schemes*	
1. Forest Research & Education	110·00
2. National Forest Resources Survey	55·90
3(*a*) Strengthening of Forest Organisation at Centre	2·00
(*b*) Strengthening of arrangements for forestry statistics	..
4. Development of Selected National Parks and sanctuaries	50·00
5. Project Tiger	100·00
6. Delhi Zoological Park	13·00
7. Central Participation in State Forestry Corporations	240·00
8. Logging Training Project	11·00
9. Indian Institute for Forest Management	..
TOTAL 'B'	581·90
GRAND TOTAL	1551·90

Proposal to set up Himalaya Water Grid in Collaboration with Foreign Countries

937. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Himalaya water grid in harnessing the water resources in this region in collaboration with the foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government have no proposal at present to set up a Himalaya Water Grid in collaboration with the foreign countries.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision for water for every Plot under Cultivation

938. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the objective of Government to provide water for irrigation to every plot under cultivation within the next fifteen years;

(b) if so, the specific proposals thereof, if any;

(c) whether any national project is being prepared to fulfil the target; and

(d) if so, detailed nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). It has been assessed at present that ultimately 107 million hectares (gross) of area can be provided with irrigation facilities through major/medium and minor irrigation works. This, however, is likely to increase further with the possibilities of interbasin transfer of surplus waters, economy in the use of water, improved technology etc. Each State Government is preparing a perspective plan for the development of irrigation. Schemes for providing irrigation facilities to drought affected areas and for maximising the irrigation facilities in the country as a whole are under study.

Irrigation potential of about 54 million ha. is likely to be created by the end of 1977-78. A target of creating additional irrigation potential of 17 million hectares, comprising 8 m. ha. through major and medium projects and 9 m. ha. through minor irrigation works has been laid for the medium-term Five year Plan commencing April, 1978. All efforts will be made to develop the balance potential in the course of the next 15 years.

Appointment of National Professorships

939. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for appointing National Research Professors, has been processed;

(b) whether Dr. R. C. Majumdar is going to be offered for such an honorific post without further delay; and

(c) if so, fact thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The proposal for appointing National Research Professors is being processed.

(b) and (c). The name of Dr. R. C. Majumdar is being considered alongwith those of others.

Setting up of Vidyasagar University at Midnapur

940. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. decision regarding approval of the proposal for setting up of Vidyasagar Univer-

sity at Midnapur in West Bengal is being implemented; and

(b) if so, facts about the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has communicated, in principle, its acceptance of the proposal of the Government of West Bengal to establish a new University in Midnapur on 28-11-1977. It is for the Government of West Bengal now to initiate appropriate legislation and consequential action for establishing the new University.

Problems of Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Universities

941. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) details about the steps taken by Government as assured to the House regarding the problems facing Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Universities;

(b) whether all the problems have been settled by now; and

(c) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The University of Delhi and the Jawaharlal Nehru University are confronted with problems of varied nature from time to time, and the same are being attended to by the university authorities within the framework of their relevant Acts.

So far as the complaints received from the teachers' associations/students' unions of the two universities about excesses and irregularities alleged to have been committed during the Emergency are concerned, the matter is being looked into.

Demolition by DDA

942. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has demolished houses and shops in Delhi in January and February, 1978; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The encroachments removed by Delhi Development Authority from the land under its management from 1st January 1978 to 21st February 1978, are as follows:

(i) Jhuggies : . . .	350
(ii) Khokhas and other commercial squatters .	1000
(iii) Unauthorised constructions in resettlement colonies of Dakshinpuri Jhangirpuri and Trilokpuri .	209
TOTAL :	1559

1965 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान सिन्ध से आए शरणार्थी

943. **श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965 में भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान पाकिस्तान के सिन्ध क्षेत्र से आए शरणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उन के पुनर्वास के लिए अब तक क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं और क्या उन्हें भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान कर दी गई है; और

(ग) उनका पुनर्वास करने और उन्हें भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान करने के पूर्ण प्रबन्ध न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) : (क) 5785.

(ख) और (ग). निर्धारित पैमानों के अनुसार इन व्यक्तियों को पर्याप्त पुनर्वास सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं। अब तक 988 व्यक्तियों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है ।

Per Capita Expenditure on Students of Central Universities

944. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of students, teachers (including Professors and Readers) in each of the Central Universities along with their break-up in arts, science and social sciences;

(b) what has been the total capital expenditure and the total annual recurring expenditure in each of the Central Universities and the per capita capital recurring expenditure per student in each of the Universities; and

(c) what are the reasons for high per capita expenditure per student in the top two universities in this respect and what are the reasons for the wide disparities in per capita expenditure in these Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). On the basis of information furnished by the University Grants Commission, two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1626/78].

(c) The expenditure on a University depends on the stage of its development, facilities provided by it, which vary from one University to another, and also on the type of the University. While some of the Central University provide facilities for Medical, Engineering and Agricultural education, others do not. Similarly some of these Universities are unitary, and residential to a great extent while others are affiliating, with arrangements for sharing teaching and research facilities at post graduate level. Any comparison of the per capita expenditure between the various Central Universities will not therefore be realistic.

मध्य प्रदेश को पुनर्वनरोपण योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

945. **श्री सुभाष आहुजा :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पुनर्वनरोपण योजनाओं के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी सहायता दी है ; और

(ख) अगले वर्ष इस योजना के लिये कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में 'उजड़े हुए वनों का पुनर्वनरोपण एवं रक्षा पट्टियां उगाना' नामक एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित सामाजिक वानिकी की योजना 1976–77 से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, ईंधन की लकड़ी की भारी कमी एवं ग्रामीणों की अन्य सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं जैसे कृषि उपकरणों, मकानों पर छप्पर डालने के लिए छोटी लकड़ी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये ईंधन की लकड़ी की किस्मों, चारा तथा फल वाले वृक्षों का रोपण किया जा रहा है । वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान केन्द्रीय अनुदान का प्रतिमान 50 प्रतिशत या जो प्रति हैक्टर 500 रुपये तक हो सकता था। वर्ष 1976–77 के

दौरान 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में 1.75 लाख रूपये की धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई थी । राज्य वन विभाग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार उन्होंने राज्य के अंश समेत 2.72 लाख रुपये खर्च किये थे। वर्ष 1977–78 के लिए 16.48 लाख रुपये के केन्द्रीय अनुदान की प्रशासनिक मंजूरी दे दी गई है । चूंकि केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रतिमान को संशोधित करके प्रति हैक्टर 1000 रुपये कर दिया गया है, अतः यह धनराशि वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय अनुदान के रूप में उपलब्ध की जाएगी ।

(ख) योजना आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 1978–79 के लिए उपर्युक्त योजना हेतु नियतन को अंतिम रुप दिये जाने के बाद, राज्य वन विभाग से उस वर्ष के लिए अपने प्रस्तावों को भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया है। यह उन से अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । प्रस्ताव की जांच करने के बाद ही उन्हें केन्द्रीय अनुदान का नियतन करने के बारे में निर्णय किया जाएगा ।

बिछुआ-लतिया नाला बांध का निर्माण

946. **श्री सुभाष आहूजा :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के बेतूल जिले में शाहपुर के पुनर्वास शिविरों (शरणार्थी शिविर) के किसानों को सिंचाई सुविधायें प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से बिछुआ-लतिया नाला बांध बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह बांध बनाने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बांध के निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बिछुआ–लतिया स्कीम तैयार की है जिस में 28 किलोमीटर लम्बी नहर के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है जो तवा नदी पर बने मौजूदा सारणी बांध के दायीं ओर से निकाली जाएगी। इसके अलावा तवा नदी के एक सहायक लतिया नाले पर एक तालाब का निर्माण भी परिकल्पित है । इस स्कीम से मध्य प्रदेश के बेतूल जिले के शाहपुर पुनर्वासक्षेत्र में 4,856 हैक्टेयर भूमि में धान की फसल की सिंचाई सुविधाएं मिलेंगी ।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि आवश्यक सर्वेक्षण कर लिए गए हैं। इस परियोजना का वित्त–पोषण केन्द्रीय पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय द्वारा किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और उन के द्वारा इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Green Revolution and Rural Poor

947. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article in Hindu captioned "Green Revolution and Rural Poor" appearing on 3rd February, 1978 which says that an ILO study on Green Revolution in India had reached the conclusion that Green Revolution in India accelerted the trend towards landlessness, and helped the swelling of the ranks of unemployed and underempolyed while the rural rich became richer by exploiting the fruits of Green Revolution;

(b) if so, the main points made by this ILO report and its important conclusions with details;

(c) whether Government intend to take steps to rectify this; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The article entitled "Green Revolution and Rural Labour" published in the Hindu dated the 3rd February, 1978 has referred to the studies made by the International Labour Organisation. A recent publication "Poverty and Landlessness in Rural Asia" issued by the ILO in 1977 has come to the notice of the Government. This *inter-alia*, includes four case studies in respect of India prepared by the authors commissioned by the ILO and it is mentioned in the Foreword that the ILO assumes no responsibility for the views expressed by the authors. The four case studies concerning India generally deal with the rural poverty and employment in the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu. The main points made in these four case studies are: (i) the proportion of rural population living below the poverty line has increased; (ii) the number of agricultural labourers has risen; (iii) the incidence of landlessness has increased and (iv) the growth strategy adopted in the 1960s' benefited the larger farmers

(c) and (d). The main points made in the few case studies conducted in certain States and included in the ILO publication referred to above, may not lend themselves to generalisations applicable to the whole country. However, it is generally recognised that the new technology of high yielding varieties and related practices has conferred relatively more benefits on the farmers with better resources as compared to the small and marginal farmers. In order to remedy the situation and help the small and marginal farmers to take the new technology, the programmes of Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers Development Agencies (MFAL) were initiated during the Fourth Plan and expanded during the Fifth Plan period. The main functions of these agencies are to identify the participants according to the paramaters fixed, draw up suitable programmes for improved agricultural and subsidiary occupations, arrange credit through institutional sources and get the programme executed In the field of agricultural credit, emphasis has been laid on ensuring adequate credit to the weaker sections of the commuinty like small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, tenants, share-croppers, tribals and rural artisans. Assistance through subsidies is being provided to the Small and Marginal Farmers under certain Central and Cenerally Sponsored Schemes for crop production, integrated dry land agricultural development and command area development. Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme also, emphasis is laid on benefiting the small and marginal farmers.

The new technology has helped in increasing the cropping intensity and led to the creation of additional employment opportunities. From the current year, a scheme for utilisation of foodgrains from the Central stocks has been taken up for generation of additional employment opportunities in the rural areas.

In the sphere of land reforms, the State Governments are being constantly urged to expedite the distribution of surplus land to the landless. Efforts are being made to ensure that allottees are enabled to take to productive agriculture. As regards tenancy reform, conferment of ownership rights on tenants or protection of their interests is an accepted policy and the implementation of this policy in various States is under close watch.

The Government is committed to achieve full employment within a period of ten years. The development of agriculture is being viewed in the wider context of rural development aimed at increasing agricultural production, generating the maximum possible employment opportunities in rural areas and dispersal of benefits of development among different re-

gions and different sections of the rural population. These objectives will be sought to be achieved during the next Five Year Plan (1978—83) which is being formulated.

Unrest among Students

948. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the serious problem of growing revolt and unrest among the students in the various campuses in the country;

(b) whether teachers and Karmacharies in various States also had resorted to strikes and other forms of struggles recently;

(c) if so, what are the reasons behind this development of crisis in our education; and

(d) what concrete steps Government have taken so far or propose to take for finding solution to this problem?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):(a) to (d). There have been a number of incidents in several educational institutions, involving students, teachers and non-teaching employees. The reasons for all these incidents have not always been academic. There are social, political and economic considerations also involved in these incidents. The problems facing the educational institutions are part of the larger problems of our social and economic development. The solutions to all these problems cannot, therefore, be found within the academic system. Government is keeping a watch on the situation.

दिल्ली में आपातकाल के दौरान उजाड़े गए लोगों का पुनर्वास

949. **श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा** : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में आपातकाल के दौरान उजाड़े गए लोगों को उन के मूल स्थानों पर बसाने का कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन स्थानों पर यह कार्य आरम्भ हो चुका है ; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में किन अतिरिक्त स्थानों पर इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य आरम्भ करने का विचार है ।

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख). तुर्कमान गेट के प्रोजेक्ट का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है तथा टेंडर की स्थिति पर है । अर्जुन नगर और मोती नगर के प्रोजेक्ट तैयार किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) जिन स्थानों पर कार्य आरम्भ किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है उनकी सूची संलग्न है ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	स्थान का नाम
1.	मोहम्मदपुर
2.	मंडावली फजलपुर
3.	कृष्णा नगर
4.	ग्राम हुमायुं पुर
5.	यूसूफ सराय
6.	खिचड़ीपुर

1	2
7.	जमरूदपुर
8.	शास्त्री नगर
9.	लालकुंआ
10.	पीपल थाला
11.	सराय खलील (स्लम)
12.	महिन्द्र पार्क
13.	राजा गार्डन
14.	सुलतान पुरी
15.	पटपड़गंज
16.	जहांगीरपुरी
17.	बदरपुर
18.	पिलंजी गांव
19.	राजपुर गांव
20.	पाण्डव नगर

Political Parties and Groups for Spreading Literacy and Adult Education

950. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to the proposal for roping in the volunteers/workers of various political parties and groups in the country for the task of spreading literacy and adult education in the nation;

(b) if so, the reasons for agreeing to rope in the services of the said party political functionaries;

(c) the estimated expenses and costs for obtaining such services in a given year; and

(d) the additional areas and the numbers to be covered by the said workers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). Government are convinced that a massive programme such as adult education can succeed only if there is political will and therefore the leaders of all political parties in Parliament were requested to pledge their support, which they have done. The manner in which this support would be organised by the political parties would be a matter for them to decide. The scheme of assistance provided for voluntary organisations would also apply to similar organisations which are formed for this purpose by them and are eligible. At present it would be premature to estimate the costs or the areas where they would work.

12 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have written to you drawing attention to one thing which is rather not good. Although, we welcome the Government's decision to pay another instalment....

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It does not relate to privilege motion. Sir, while welcoming the Government's decision to pay another instalment of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees with retrospective effect....

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule are you making this statement? You will make it a debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not making a debate.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have a new precedent. You will have an opportunity later during the day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House has been by-passed....

MR. SPEAKER: The House has not been by-passed. The newspapers find out these things by various means.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INSECTICIDES (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1977 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BIHAR STATE FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Insecticides (Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 736 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1977, under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1603/78].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Limited, for the period 10th February, 1975 to 31st March, 1976 along with the audited accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (2) of the Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-164/78].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, DELHI FOR 1976-77 CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF VISVA BHARATI UNIVERSITY, SANTINIKETAN FOR 1974-75 AND STATEMENT

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North East): Sir, with regard to item 3(1) regarding papers to be laid on the Table, I have sent you a note. This relates to Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. This Institute was created by an Act of Parliament. The annual report for the year 1976-77 is being laid on the Table. There have been serious irregularities in it. The Public Accounts Committee has gone into it and the report has still not been placed on the Table of the House. The person who was responsible for exposing various irregularities was beaten up last night by a gang of goondas and is lying in the Safdarjung Hospital. Serious irregularities have been committed by the management of the IIT in matters of accounts. The report of the Public Accounts Committee and the 'follow-up action' report must be placed on the Table of the House without any further delay, specially in view of the fact that the principal person responsible for exposing these irregularities has been beaten up by a gang of goondas last night and is now in the Safdarjung hospital. The Minister must enquire into it and place all the facts before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have also given you a notice regarding item 3(2), sub-items (i) and (ii) of the Order Paper. First, I would like to draw your kind attention to the fact that the statements showing reasons for delay in laying these papers on the Table has not been circulated to us. We do not know what the statement says unless it is circulated well in advance, and we cannot make any observations.

Secondly, we would also like to [illegible] why this delay. The Certified accounts together with the Audit Report thereon for the year 1974-75 for such a well known University, the Visva-Bharati University, Shantiniketan, the creation of great poet, Rabindranath Tagore, is coming now. What about the reports for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77? It is a very serious matter; we would like to know the reasons for the delay. How can you have this every time?

MR. SPEAKER: It will be sent to the concerned Committee.

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

The Minister is merely laying the papers on the Table now. The matter will be gone into by the Committee concerned.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Minister must go into all the points raised by us.

MR. SPEAKER: It will go before the Committee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): On behalf of Shri Pratap Chandra Chunder I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi* version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1976-77. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1605/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan, for the year 1974-75 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for the delay in laying the above papers.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1606/78)

MR. SPEAKER: Would you say anything about the delay now?

....You are not in a position to say. All right, it will go before the committee.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मह मध्य प्रदेश की सात मिलों का सवाल है, वहां 40 हजार मजदूर बेरोजगार होने जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप सरकार से इस का उत्तर दिलवाएं।

NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUISSTIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROJETRY ACT, AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR):

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2477 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1977 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 4226 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1976, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immoveable Property Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1067/78)

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1608/78]

Notifications under Food Corporation Act, 1964.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the

*The English version of the Report was laid on the 23rd December, 1977

**Not recorded.

[Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh]

Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964:—

(1) G.S.R. 768(3) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1977 containing Corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 1528 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1965.

(2) G.S.R. 769(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1977 containing Corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 1415 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1967.

(3) G.S.R. 770(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1977 containing Corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 1597 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1968. ([*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1609/78].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a notice on this.

If you see item 5(1), it is a corrigenda to Notification No. GSR 1528 published in the Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1965. Then you come to the second one. It is a corrigenda to a Notification published on 14th September 1967 and the third one is a Corrigenda to a Notification published on 29th August 1968. I will not blame the present Minister so much although they are now there for the past ten months. But how are these things brought in the Ministry? What are the officials doing? The Minister should assure the House that the officers responsible for these serious lapses will be pulled up. The House cannot be taken for a ride like this. We are not rubber-stamps. We do not grant *ex-post facto* sanction.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The hon. Member should have appreciated the vigilance of the Ministry in having unearthed this after such a long time. Anyhow, I will look into the matter why this was not unearthed earlier.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956:—

(1) The Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) (Amendment) Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 762(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1977.

(2) The Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover, (Second Amendment) Rules, 1977, published in Notification No. GSR 778(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1977. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1610/78].

12.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PRESENCE OF U.S. NAVAL FORCE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE EXPLOSIVE SITUATION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH (Amritsar): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

Reported presence of Naval Force of the United States of America in the Indian Ocean as a consequence of the explosive situation in the Horn of Africa and the suspension of US-Soviet negotiations over arms limitation in the Indian Ocean.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker Sir, the House is fully aware of the Government's

view that the military presence of Great Powers in Indian Ocean is a cause of tension and insecurity in the area. The concept of a Zone of peace in the Indian Ocean implies elimination of foreign military presence from the area. India, a member of the U.N. Ad Hoc Committee, is also actively participating in the implementation of the U.N. Resolution on Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean. Preparations for a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to be convened in New York for implementing the U.N. Resolution, are at hand, India has given expression to its belief that for achieving concrete results, the participation of Great Powers and major maritime users of Indian Ocean in the proposed international conference is essential.

It is in this context that India has welcomed USA-USSR talks on mutual arms limitation in the Indian Ocean as a step towards the establishment of Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace although our objective remains that of elimination of all foreign military presence from the Indian Ocean. India hopes that any bilateral understanding/ agreement reached by the Great Powers shall incline them to extend increased cooperation to the U.N. in this matter and thus facilitate the establishment of the Zone of Peace.

The current explosive situation in the Horn of Africa is a source of deep concern to us. Ethiopia and Somalia, apart from being neighbours linked to us by the Indian Ocean, with whom we have friendly relations, are also developing countries and our fellow partners in the non-aligend fraternity of nations. The continuance of this conflict is vitiating the generally improving climate of international relations and causing a serious set-back to detente. This makes it all the more imperative for us to contribute to the search of an early peaceful and negotiated solution to the problem. This House will recall that as early as August last, I had appealed to the leaders of Ethiopia and Somalia through their Charged' Affaires in New Dehli, for excise of restraint and statemenship, and had also expressed the hope that a peaceful settlement of the dispute would be arrived at and that the OAU Good Offices Committee on this subject would succeed. I had also expressed our apprehension that the conflict in the Horn of Africa would divert attention away from the burning issues in Southern Africa and that the continuation of the dispute would weaken the Non-aligned movement and invite increased Great Power rivalry in the region. To our great disappointment, the OAU efforts have not yet succeeded and some of our fears are proving correct.

The differences between Ethopia and Somalia over the Ogaden province of Ethiopia erupted in the form of a full scale armed conflict last June. Ethiopia ascribed this to the invasion of its territory by Somalian troops while Somalia claimed it as liberation of Ogaden by the Western Somalia Liberation Front. Though the matter came before the OAU Summit Conference in Libreville last August, its subsequent mediatory efforts did not succeed. The situation continued to deteriorate. Now, there are reports of large scale external military involvement in the area. Even allegations have been made that Ethiopia with its augmented military capabilities may decide to carry the war across the frontiers Ethiopia, as the House is aware, has denied these allegations and has gone on record to say that its objective is to get the aggression vacated.

Our Prime Minister has had an exchange of correspondence with President Carter of USA and President Brezhnev of USSR in which the developing situation in the Horn of Africa has been referred to. He has stated that the conflict in the Horn of Africa required restraint on the part of external powers as it could become more complicated by increasing rivalry and foreign military involvement. He has suggested that ways and means of restraint should be found to bring about

[Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee]

a settlement respecting the principle of inviolability of the established frontiers as enshrined in the OAU Charter and that an acceptable political solution under the OAU, UN or any other mutually acceptable auspices, be urged.

Secretary of State Vance had stated in his Press Conference on 10th February 1978 that the Soviet and Cuban involvement cannot help but have an effect upon the relationship between USA on the one hand and USSR and Cuba on the other, and that it is a matter which USA will obviously keep in mind as they proceed with the talks on the Indian Ocean because what seems to be happening there was in his view inconsistent with the limitation of forces in so far as the Indian Ocean talks were concerned. Even then, he had observed that USA would continue with those talks, but pointed out that obviously it affected the political atmosphere in which those talks are carried forward.

There have been some consultations recently about the desirability of convening the Security Council of the United Nations to consider the situation in the Horn of Africa. Both the USA and UK feel that the aim of a debate in the UN Security Council would be to have deliberations and seek negotiations which would contribute to a political solution by reinforcing, through UN involvement, the OAU efforts at mediation. They stress that the purpose of the Council meeting is to seek a settlement and not to engage in a propaganda exercise. They also feel that the respect of territorial integrity of all States in the area should be one of the guiding principles in bringing about a peaceful resolution. In fact, as stated by Dr. Brzezinski, the U.S. position is that Somalia ought to withdraw to its territorial frontiers, that the invasion of Ethiopia ought to be terminated that there ought to be peacekeeping arrangements, preferably by the OAU, and, in that context, the reported foreign involvement by the Soviet Union and Cuba ought to be also terminated by the departure of their forces.

The Soviet Union holds the view that the first step is the Somali withdrawal from Ogaden. They are at pains to point out that while Western Powers had shown no concern at the time of Somali aggression of Ethiopia, they are now voicing their concern about the situation in the Horn of Africa when the Ethiopian side has begun to repel this aggression. They feel that their assistance to Ethiopia in repelling the aggression should not be construed in any way as their being interested in the expansion of the conflict. They are categorical in stating that cease-fire without Somali withdrawal is not possible. They think that once Somali forces have withdrawn, the problem could be tackled by the OAU. They have informed the USA that they are opposed to a Security Council meeting as it would only aggravate the situation.

We also understand that the African group is not in favour of discussions in the Security Council. At the same time, Nigeria who is chairman of the OAU Mediation Committee, has been trying very hard to mediate between Ethiopia and Somalia in order to bring the conflict to an end. Nigerian efforts seem at last to be succeeding with their having arranged a meeting, which would take place in Lagos shortly between the special emissaries of Ethiopia and Somalia.

We have all along felt that the solution to the problem—as indeed for all intra-African problems—should be sought in consonance with the letter and spirit of the OAU Charter. We, therefore believe that the parties to the dispute should respect and observe the letter and the spirit of this Charter. We are in favour of any concrete and agreed initiative that can bring about such a solution. We, therefore, welcome the proposed meeting to be held shortly at Lagos between Ethiopia and Somalian special emissaries and hope

that it will have a successful outcome. We would support any move which would reinforce the OAU efforts leading to cessation of hostilities and a mutually acceptable solution, and we hope that the requisite cooperation for the success of such efforts would be forthcoming from all parties concerned.

I would now refer to what certain Hon'ble Members seem to regard as a connected move, namely, the reported U.S. Naval presence in the Indian Ocean. There have also been reports of Naval presence of other Great Powers in the area. While it is not possible for us to accurately assess the connection between this development and the situation in the Horn of Africa, we are of the view that such foreign naval presence in the region cannot but act as an impediment to the lessening of the tension in the area, and also to the effort of the international community for establishment of a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean.

There is no truth in the reports that due to developments in the Horn of Africa, US-USSR talks on questions concerning arms limitation measures in the Indian Ocean have been suspended.

In fact, the last round of such talks was held in Berne, Switzerland according to schedule, from February 7 to February 17. Thus, this did not end abruptly nor were they called off prematuredly on account of the situation in the Horn of Africa for any other reason. However, we are given to understand that the US Government has informed the Soviet delegation at these talks that it regretted the current Soviet activities in the Horn of Africa and that the increase in Soviet naval forces was inconsistent with the spirit and substance of the negotiations. The Soviet side view this as another instance of the American practice of making use of unrelated situations for political purposes. As regards the substance of the negotiations that ended ten days ago, we understand that concrete progress has been registered. Both USA and USSR have characterised the discussions as "frank and useful" contributing to an understanding of each other's position. Moreover, there is agreement for these talks to be resumed, though unlike the hitherto practice of agreeing upon approximate date and venue of the next round of talks, the date of subsequent meeting has been left to be fixed by mutual agreement later on.

Sir, we have always held that the benefits of detente should flow to the international community as a whole. We have always been in favour of peaceful solution of disputes bilaterally, or through regional organisations such as the OAU in case of intra-African problems, and if need be through mutually acceptable auspices. Indian Ocean should be a Zone of Peace guaranteeing peaceful maritime activity through which international commerce flows. Meaningful programmes of economic cooperation among its littoral and hinterland States for the benefit and welfare of the people inhabiting Indian Ocean region ought to be developed. Any development which impedes evolution of the course of events in these directions is a matter of serious concern to us. What is more, India can ill efford to have tension-creating presence in the vicinity of its maritime zones. This is how we view the situation to which the Hon'ble Members have drawn attention. This House will agree that a just, peaceful and negotiated settlement of the problem in the Horn of Africa is bound to exercise a healthy influence in bringing about an early establishment of Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and will be conducive to development of mutually beneficial *inter-se* economic cooperation in the region. All efforts in this direction will have our full support.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I rise on a point order? We are grateful to the hon. Minister for giving a massive information in answer to a calling attention

[Shri Shyamnandan Misra]

motion. But, I address this question to the Chair specifically that in a calling attention you always insist, very rightly so, that it should not occupy more than 20 or 25 minutes or so. This is also the opinion expressed in the Business Advisory Committee. Now, if the hon. Minister takes so much time in making a statement in response to the calling attention motion, then, the time necessarily taken would be much longer.

Would you kindly not ask the ministers to so frame their answers that they can keep all these things in a smaller compass? He has already read out ten to fifteen pages statement.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Five pages only.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Whatever it may be. You pull up any hon. Member if he takes more time.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not pull up anybody. I only request. This might have been much smaller. Dr. Baldev Prakash.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य हाउस के अन्दर दिया है, उसमें दो-तीन चीजें बिल्कुल स्पष्ट होती हैं। एक तो यह कि हमारी सरकार इंडियन ओसन में निरस्त्रीकरण के लिए पूरा बल लगा रही है। दूसरे यह भी कहा गया कि यू० एस० ए० और यू० एस० एस० आर० की सरकारें भी इसी लक्ष्य को ले कर के काफी देर से बातचीत कर रही हैं लेकिन अभी बातचीत स्थगित हो गई है। मैंने जिस बात के ऊपर बल दिया था, अपने कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन में, वह यह है कि अमेरिका के जंगी जहाज इस समय इंडियन ओसन के अन्दर आये हुए हैं। इससे इस क्षेत्र के अन्दर तनाव बढ़ रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने भी यह बात मानी है कि इंडियन ओसन में यू० एस० नेवल फोर्सिज की किसी भी प्रकार की प्रेजेंस इंडियन ओसन में तनाव घटाने के किसी भी प्रयास में एक रुकावट पैदा कर रही है। हम सारी डिवलेपमेंट को बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ लेते हैं। इते इज ए मेटर आफ सीरियस कंसर्न टू अस, यह उन्होंने कहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब ऐसी बात है तो क्या सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई भी की है या केवल आप गम्भीरता से उसको देख ही रहे हैं।

अमरीका की नीति हमेशा यह रही है। 1972 में भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच लड़ाई हुई थी। तब अमरीका ने अपने नेवल जंगी जहाज बंगाल की खाड़ी में भेज दिए थे। अमरीका की सरकार ने तब भी कहा था कि यह चीज लड़ाई से अनरिलेटिड है। ऐसा करके उसने तनाव जारी रखने की कोशिश की थी। ऊपर से हमेशा यही कहा जाता रहा है कि तनाव को घटाने का हर प्रयास किया जा रहा है। यह पुरानी नीति है। यही नीति भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में तनाव का सब से बड़ा कारण थी। अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति कहते हैं कम्प्लीट डिमिलिटराइजेशन आफ इंडियन ओसन। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वहां पर यू० एस० नेवल फोर्स के जहाज आ रहे हैं। इन दोनों में कैसे तालमेल बिठाया जा सकता है।

20 फरवरी को अमरीका के डिफेंस सेक्रेटरी ने लास एंजल्ज में वर्ल्ड एफेयर्ज के अन्दर भाषण देते हुए कहा है :

USA plans to strengthen its strategic forces in Asia and upgrade it in the Pacific.

यह बात किस तरफ हम को ले जा रही है। सरकार ने जो गम्भीरता से इस बात को लिया है वह गम्भीरता किस बात में है। क्या हम गम्भीरता मुद्रा में सारी घटना को देख रहे हैं या सरकार ने कोई प्रोटेस्ट नोट, कोई रिजैटमेंट या कोई और गम्भीरता की बात अमरीका की सरकार तक पहुंचाई है?

अगर तनाव घटाने की सरकार की कोशिश है तो ये जो जंगी बेड़े आ रहे हैं इनको वापिस जाने के लिए कहा जाए, इसके बारे में क्या सरकार की तरफ से कोई नोट भेजा गया है ?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मीटिंगें हो रही हैं और हमारी इच्छा है कि शान्ति के साथ समझौता हो जाए। इस तरह से सरकार जो तनाव घटाने की कोशिश कर रही है मैं उससे सहमत हूं। अगली कार्रवाई सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ? और क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है इसका स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति क्षेत्र अगर बनाने की बात इसी आधार पर उठी है कि बड़ी बड़ी शक्तियों ने इस सागर को अखाड़ा बना रखा है। माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं अमरीका के प्रवक्ता के कथन को उद्धृत किया है। इसके अनुसार अमरीका अपनी नौशक्ति बढ़ा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में अमरीका के साथ हमारा सम्पर्क है और हमने अपनी चिन्ता उन से प्रकट की है। माननीय सदस्य ऐसा न समझें कि सदन में खड़े हो कर चिन्ता व्यक्त करने से कोई असर नहीं होता है या इस तरह की चीज विश्व के जनमत को बनाने में कोई सहायक नहीं होती है। कहने को तो यह कहा जा रहा है कि हमारी नौ शक्ति में कोई विशेष वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि वर्तमान शक्ति तो हमेशा विद्यमान है मैं माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान अपने विस्तृत वक्तव्य की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं। मैंने उसमें कहा है कि अगर हार्न आफ अफ्रीका में स्थिति बिगड़ी तो फिर रेड सी, इंडियन ओशन दोनो में शक्ति प्रतियोगिता बढ़ेगी। इसलिए हार्न आफ अफ्रीका का मामला तुरन्त हल होना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि अमरीका और सोवियत संघ के बीच में हिन्द महासागर में हथियारों की सीमा बांधने के बारे में जो बातचीत चल रही है वह बातचीत टूट गई है या बातचीत खत्म कर दी गई है। ब्यान में मैंने उसका हवाला दिया है। बातचीत हो रही है और भविष्य में भी होगी।

SHRI SOUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): The hon. Minister has made a long-winded, wishy-washy statement in which it tries to give the view of both sides. But there is a sort of silence on the role which the Government of India is going to take. This is not the first time that the U.S. presence has been noticed in the Indian Ocean. It has been noticed in the Indian Ocean whenever there was a conflict, for instance, the US Navy moved in the Indian Ocean during the Bangladesh conflict. I may also remind the Foreign Minister that it was in this Indian Ocean, in the Horn of Africa, the nuclear base has been set up at Diego Garcia against which the Government of India had protested at that time. This is a gun boat diplomacy. Now, they are moving their Naval Fleet from the Western Pacific Ocean into the Indian Ocean. That is why I said it is a wishy-washy statement. The Great Powers should withdraw. This is a statement of goodwill visit. It does not declare our policy. Sir, with your permission. I want to ask the Hon'ble Minister if the Government of India is going to give an outright condemnation of the United States presence in the Indian Ocean. Whether the Government of India instead of depending on the United Nations is going to take any initiative in calling a Conference of the littoral States to protest against the presence of the U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am sorry I do not agree with the hon. Member that it is a wishy-washy statement. I am making a statement on a situation which is very delicate

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and India would like to play a constructive part. To be frank, in regard to Indian Ocean, the Janata Government has not departed from the policy which had been adopted by the former Government.

SHRI SOUGATA ROY: It was good.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It was good then. Now it has become bad. Sir, we have repeated, times without number, that we are opposed to all military bases in Indian Ocean including Diego Garcia. All bases are to be eleminated. But that cannot be achieved simply by making a statement in Parliament or making a speech outside. After all those who have established bases, whose presence is causing tension in the Indian Ocean, we are having talks with them. The talks have made some progress though we would like the talk to succeed immediately. But it is always good to talk rather than indulge in gun boat diplomacy. India has no intention of calling a Conference of littoral and hinterland States because the United Nations Ad hoc Committee has already convened a Conference and we are an active Member in it. We are an active member of that ad hoc committee and no useful purpose will be served by calling a parallel conference.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): In the mean time the details of the build up at Diego Garcia? They are equipping it every day with the most modern weapons, ICBMS, etc.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhi Nagar): We are grateful to Shri Vajpayeeji for giving us a factual and detailed statement. He himself called it a very delicate and important issue and I agree with him. But I did not confine myself to only one aspect in the call attention, namely, the explosive situation in the Horn of Africa and the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia. We all agree with the government when he says that the Government hope that the two governments concerned would come to terms soon and settle the matter in accordance with the OAU charter. But I go to a different direction.

My call attention is also concerned with the proposal for a free and peaceful Indian Ocean, entirely and completely free of tensions. It includes the getting out of all the big powers either in a phased manner or in some other manner. It is a truism to say that the Indian Ocean requires peace and security and freedom of navigation, freedom of the seas, freedom of trade and transit. Most of the littoral countries, hinterland countries which incidentally, as Mr. Vajpayee himself says, are non-aligned countries and developing countries also cannot be bothered in terms of their economic and social progress by the super powers' military and defence manouvres and exercises in this area. That is why the question of Indian Ocean as a peaceful zone becomes important. It was Sri Lanka in 1971 which took the initiative in having the Indian Ocean declared as a peace zone, and it was later taken up by us also actively. I want to give the background because of Indian earlier stand that there must be freezing of big power naval presence in the Indian Ocean and there must be total demilitarisation of the whole area. I want to know what has happened to India's position in that matter. I want to know whether it is a tact that Prime Minister Mararji Desai told both the Russians and the Americans about this. The Prime Minister and Shri Vajpayee went to Russia, and the U.S. President, Mr. Jimmy Carter came to India. There were talks. What happened in those discussions? It seems to me that India is slightly or significantly, in a subtle was perhaps sifting from its earlier insistence, from two aspects, freezing the big power naval presence and total demilitarsation

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How are the two things consistent? They are not consistent.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: That is the position which India took earlier. Anyway I hope the Minister will know what I am trying to point. He has given a long statement.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not mean that it should be equally long.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not want to make a speech. I am sorry to say that Shri Vajpayee said that speaking in Parliament would not help or achieve anything. But, if may say so, speaking in Parliament, putting a question in Parliament certainly helps as well.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: When a question is admitted....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not understand what you say, 'no, no', what?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on. Rules permit that you can take three or four minutes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is a very important matter and it also a delicate matter and if I do not give the full background I might be misunderstood. My point is whether India is going to move closer to the United States. President Carter before the election in the United States—perhaps as election rehetoric—had asked for a total demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean. Now he says that the naval presence of Both the USSR and the United States must be freezed at its current level.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on like this, you have taken more than five minutes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: The rules provide that no more than 3-4 minutes would be taken.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If you insist, I will come to the question but this is a delicate subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Every Member says that his question is delicate and that his question is important.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I bow down and skip off all the important matters in the hope that my questions will not create mis-understanding for, or on, my part! My questions are: a, b, c, d, and e. Was this question of the Indian Ocean discussed with the United States President when he came here because Mr. Vajpayee has assured us in November last year that this question will be discussed threadbare? I want to know whether it was discussed? Was it a discussion in general terms or in depth? Did Diego Garcia come in for specific mention, if not, why not? Is it a fact that the United States has been taking active steps for strengthening the Diego Garcia Island? In May, 1977 the United States Senate Armed Services Committee approved 7.3 million U.S. dollars for additional construction at Diego Garcia. Was this fact pointed out by our Prime Minister when the US President came here? Is India satisfied with a freeze at the current level of US and Soviet naval presence? What is India's initiative in the matter? Was there a subtle or a significant shift in the Indian position on the Indian Ocean? What is the response to the holding of a conference of all concerned, littoral, hinterland States and the Big five countries? Does the Indian coast continue to be under US active military surveillance?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I made a long statement in the expectation that there will be fewer questions. I would now like to reply to his questions. The question of the Indian Ocean was certainly discussed when President Carter visited New Delhi. There has been no shift or tilt in

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India's policy on the question of Indian Ocean being made a zone of peace. I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member. This question was raised by my friend, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra that during the election, Mr. Carter—not President Carter, he became President afterwards—has stated that Indian Ocean should demilitarised, but now talks are going on between two big powers not about demilitarisation, but about limitation of armaments. Obviously there is a sliding back and this is not for the first time that this aspect has been brought to the notice of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will there be a control Commission?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Which control Commission?

MR. SPEAKER: You answer Mr. Mavalankar's question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You prevent me from replying to Mr. Bosu's interruptions? He should be prevented from interrupting. In the interruption, I have forgotten....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sorry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I know and the House is also aware that the United States Senate has sanctioned some extra amount so that the bases in Diego Garcia could be further strengthened. When this question was discussed with President Carter, our Prime Minister was very clear and categorical and he said that as a result of the talks between United States of America and Soviet Union, nothing will be left in Indian Ocean except peace. That means all foreign bases are to be eliminated, no new bases are to be established and there should be no further strengthening of the existing bases. I do not know why there should be any doubt about the policy of the Government in the minds of Members like Mr. Mavalankar.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : (पूर्णिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने ध्यान आकर्षण सूचना के जवाब में 6 पृष्ठ का उत्तर दिया है। लेकिन मैं सम्मता हूं कि वही कहावत चरितार्थ होती है कि खोदा पहाड़ और निकली चुहिया। कोई भी ठोस जवाब वह अपनी तरफ से नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। हिन्द महासागर को शांति क्षेत्र घोषित करने की दिशा में 1972 से बातें चल रही हैं और भारत सरकार की तरफ से बार बार यह आश्वासन दिया जा रहा है कि हम इसको मान कर चलते है। लेकिन जो बड़े राष्ट्र हैं उन के खिलाफ हम प्रोटेस्ट भर कर के रह जाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है कि प्रेसीडेंट कार्टर ने यह प्रस्ताव किया था कि इंडियन ओशन को न्यूट्रलाइज्ड क्षेत्र मानेंगे, उस के बावजूद भी उन के बेड़े इंडियन ओशन में है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी हाल में कामनवेल्थ कान्फरेंस जो सिडनी में हुई उस में हिन्द महासागर को शांति क्षेत्र बनाये रखने की दिशा में क्या बातें हुई हैं और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

दूसरा खण्ड यह है कि जब यू० एस० ए० के प्रेसीडेंट और यू० के० के प्रधान मंत्री भारत आए थे उस मौके पर जब बातचीत हुई तो आपने तो अपनी तरफ से बातें रखी लेकिन आप को क्या आश्वासन मिला ? हिन्द महासागर को शांति क्षेत्र बनाए रखने के लिए ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री और यू० एस० ए० के प्रेसीडेंट की तरफ से आप को क्या आश्वासन मिला है ? इस का ठोस जवाब मैं चाहता हूं।

तीसरा खंड मेरे प्रश्न का यह है कि सोवियत रूस भारत के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता है कि हिन्द महासागर जोन आफ पीस रहना चाहिए। बार बार हमारे इस प्रस्ताव को सपोर्ट करते हुए भी क्या वजह

है कि रशिया के 20 जहाज हिन्द महासागर में मौजूद हैं ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने उन के जहाजों के हन्द महासागर में रहने के खिलाफ कोई प्रोटेस्ट सोवियत रशिया के पास भेजा है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चर्चा सागर की हो रही है, पहाड़ की नहीं। सागर में से निकलेगी तो मछली निकलेगी, चुहिया नहीं निकलेगी ।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि 72 से चर्चा चल रही है और अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं निकला है, तो यह तो उन्होंने एक तथ्य का विवरण दिया है । हम चाहते हैं कि नतीजा निकले, मगर नतीजा केवल हमारे चाहने मात्र से नहीं निकल सकता है । हिन्द महासागर में सभी बड़ी शक्तियां अपनी जल-सेना के साथ उपस्थित हैं । वैसे हिन्द महासागर एक खुला हुआ सागर है । हम किसी को आने जाने से नहीं रोक सकते। लेकिन जब उन की उपस्थिति प्रतियोगिता में बदलती है और उन के वहां अड्डे बनते हैं तब उस से उस क्षेत्र के लिए एक संकट पैदा होता है और हम दोनों से इस बात के लिए कह रहे हैं कि आप अपनी बातचीत जल्दी खत्म कीजिए । इस बारे में सभी तटवर्त्ती देशों का समर्थन हमें प्राप्त है । जब प्रेसीडेंट कार्टर और मिस्टर कलहन आए तब भी हम ने इस बात की चर्चा की और वे भी मानते हैं कि सभी देशों की जो नौसेना की शक्ति है वह घटनी चाहिए । रूस भी मानता है कि उस की शक्ति भी घटनी चाहिए । मगर हो यह रहा है कि शक्ति बढ़ रही है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) : सब की ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हां, सब की और उसका तत्काल कारण है हार्न आफ अफ्रीका का । इसलिए मैंने वक्तव्य में इस बात पर बल दिया कि अगर हार्न आफ अफ्रीका की समस्या हल हो जाय तो प्रतियोगिता में कमी लायी जा सकती है । अन्ततोगत्वा बातचीत के द्वारा ही सारी बात तय होनी चाहिए । जहां तक विश्व का जनमत बनाने की बात है भारत अपनी ओर से यह कर रहा है और यूनाइटेड नेशंस की ऐडहाक कमेटी इस के बारे में सक्रिय है ।

डा० मुरली मनोहर : (अल्मोडा) मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अफ्रीका के शृंग में जो विस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है उसके परिणामस्वरूप हिन्द महासागर के क्षेत्र में यू० एस० ए० की नवल फोर्स मौजूद है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हार्न आफ अफ्रीका की स्थिति बहुत ज्यादा गम्भीर है । इथीओपिया और सोमालिया के मध्य जो कल तक एक तनाव था वह आज एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युद्ध की शक्ल ले रहा है । वहां क्यूबा की फौजें मौजूद हैं, वहां सोवियत पायलेट्स मौजूद हैं, वहां आर्म्ज एण्ड एम्यूनीशन्ज गिराये गये हैं । सोवियत रशिया के जहाज आर्म्ज एण्ड एम्यूनीशन्ज ले जाते हुए कराची से गुजरे, वहाँ उन को रोका गया, उन की तलाशी लेने की कोशिश की गई, और डिप्लौमेटिक एक्टिविटीज के परिणाम स्वरूप उन को छोड़ा गया । दस हजार क्यूवन्ज आज भी वहां है । पहले सोमालिया सोवियत-रशिया के साथ था, तब तक वहां सब कुछ ठीक था, पोर्ट आफ बारबरा पर सोवियत-रशिया का कण्ट्रोल था । जो हार्न आफ अफरीका पर कण्ट्राल करेगा, वही पोर्ट आफ़ बारबरा पर कण्ट्रोल करेगा, वही अदन पर अण्ट्रोल करेगा, स्वेज कनाल पर कण्ट्रोल करेगा, और वही हिन्द महासागर में कण्ट्रोल करेगा । इसलिए हार्न आफ़ अफरीका की समस्या सब से प्रमुख समस्या है । आज सोमालिया की मदद चीन भी कर रहा है, यूथोपिया की मदद इजराइल कर रहा है, कीनिया कर रहा है—

[डा० मुरली मनोहर]

ये सब सवाल आज वहां खड़े हो गये हैं। अभी जब कार्टर साहब उधर आये थे, तो फ्रेंच प्रेजिडेण्ट ने भी उन से चर्चा की थी, दूसरे लोगों ने भी उन से चर्चा की थी कि यह सवाल हल होना चाहिए और यह धमकियां भी दी गई थीं कि इस से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति बिगड़ जायेगी। मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हार्न-आफ अफरीका में वे सारे तत्व मौजूद हैं—जिनसे स्थिति बिगड़ सकती है। यह एक ऐसा फ्यूज है, जो उड़ गया तो बड़ी भारी विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा कर देगा। वियतनाम, कोरिया और अंगोला जैसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है और उस की लपटें भारतवर्ष और तटवर्ती देशों तक पहुंच जायेगी, एक भयंकर प्रतिद्विन्द्वता पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। कोरिया में शान्ति स्थापना हुई, वियतनाम में शान्ति स्थापना हुई, ईजराइल में शान्ति स्थापना हुई, अंगोला की समस्या भी चुप है, लेकिन अब हार्न-आफ़ अफरीका की समस्या को खड़ा किया जा रहा है। आज जो नेबल [illegible]सरसाइजिज हो रही हैं और जो शक्तियां इस में आगे बढ़ रही हैं, उन का मल उद्देश्य आयल-पोलिटिक्स है, गन-बोट पोलिटिक्स है और ये सब हार्न-आफ-अफरीका की परिस्थिति के कारण जन्म ले रही है। ये सब अर्थ-विकसित देश हैं—आप ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि ये हमारे नान-एलाइण्ड कण्ट्रीज हैं, लेकिन आज इन को लड़ाने की कोशिश हो रही है। भारतवर्ष इन सब परिस्थितियों में तटस्थ या चुप हो कर नहीं बैठ सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार आप के नेतृत्व में इन पर क्या कदम उठाने जा रहा है, ताकि यह परिस्थिति निर्माण न हो। भारतवर्ष को चाहिए कि इस में आगे बढ़ कर कदम उठाये।

मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं—क्या आप डीगोगार्शिया को एक सीमित समस्या के रूप में देख रहे हैं या एक वृहद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तनाव के लक्षण के रूप में देख रहे हैं। यदि इस समस्या को उस लक्षण के रूप में देख रहे हैं: तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उस के निदान के रूप में केवल यह कहना कि स्ट्रेटिजिक आर्म्स पर वार्ता हो रही है, उसकी प्रतीक्षा कीजिए, एक बहुत छोटी सी बात है। हमारा प्रयत्न तो यह होना चाहिए कि हम इस बिगड़ती हुई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति को रोक सकें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं कि हार्न-आफ़-अफ़रीका की स्थिति को यदि सम्भाला नहीं गया, तो यह गम्भीर रूप ले सकता है। विदेशी हस्तक्षेप के कारण परिस्थिति और भी ज्यादा बिगड़ रही है। आज प्रातः काल ही मैंने यूथोपिया और सोमालिया के राजदूतों से अलग-अलग बातचीत की है। लेगास में जो बैठक हो रही है, हम आशा करते हैं कि वह सफल होगी, यद्यपि उस बैठकों के मार्ग में अनेक कठिनाइयां है। पहले युद्ध-विराम हो या पहले फौजें वापस हटें—इस को लेकर विवाद हो रहा है। सुरक्षा परिषद् की बैठक के लिए आम सहमति दिखाई नहीं देती है, इसलिए बड़ी शक्तियों से हम कह रहे हैं कि वे संयम से काम लें तथा हमने अपने दोनों मित्रों—सोमालिया और यूथोपिया से कहा है—यदि कोई विवाद है तो आपस में बातचीत के द्वारा हल करें। किसी भी हालत में शक्ति प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि शक्ति प्रयोग विदेशी हस्तक्षेप को निमन्त्रण देगा और विदेशी हस्तक्षेप एक गम्भीर स्थिति के रूप में सामने आ सकता है।

यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि भारत चुप है, दर्शक बना हुआ है। मैं इतना बोल रहा हूं, आप यहां बोल रहे हैं—इससे

साफ़ ज़ाहिर होता है कि भारत चुप नहीं है .....

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि आप चुप हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि इस समय मुख्य प्रश्न डीगोगार्शिया का नहीं है । डीगोगार्शिया तो समाप्त होना ही चाहिए, लेकिन यदि हार्न-आफ़-अफ्रीका की स्थिति बिगड़ेगी तो वह बड़े भारी विस्फोटक रूप में सामने आ सकती है । इसी लिए मैंने बहुत ध्यान के साथ बयान दिया, जिस पर श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र जी को आपत्ति हो गई । लेकिन मैं आशा करता हू कि इस बयान को सभी माननीय सदस्य जरा गहराई से पढ़ेंगे और अगर इस में कुछ और करने लायक है तो अगर वे हाऊस में सुझाव नहीं देना चाहते, तो व्यक्तिगत रूप से मुझे सुझाव दे सकते हैं ।

12.56 hrs.

RULING ON POINT OF ORDER RE: THE PRESIDENTS ADDRESS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. SPEAKER: On 24th February, 1978 when the motion of thanks on President's Address was taken up, Shri Stephen raised a point of order to the effect that copy of the Address placed on the Table of the House is incomplete as it did not contain the preliminary observations made in Hindi. I reserved my order.

Article 87 of the Constitution makes the following provision about Address by the President:

> "(1) At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons;
>
> (2) Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address."

Since the Address is delivered by the President to Members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together, it is necessary that an authenticated copy thereof is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha when it meets in its own Chamber for the purpose of discussion of matters referred to therein. To ensure that authenticated version is laid on the Table, copies of the Address both in English and Hindi are being authenticated by the President himself since 1958.

It has been verified that the Address by the President which was laid on the Table on 20th February, 1978 is the one duly authenticated by the President himself.

A copy of the President's Address placed on the Table of the House is in accordance with the past practice. The observations made by the President which are outside the Address as such have not been included in the past in the copy of the Address placed on the Table. The copy of the President's Address placed on the Table of the House is in accordance with Article 87(1) of the Constitution. It does not contravene any rule framed or any direction given by the Speaker. Hence the point of order raised by Shri C. M. Stephen is not tenable and the same is ruled out.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there are two important statements to be made by two Ministers. Is the House willing to sit for a few more minutes, so that the statements can be made?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will raise my item tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: You are always there in the picture. Now, the Minister of External Affairs.

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13 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): If it is the wish of the House, I may lay a copy of the statement.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Does it contain five pages?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No. I real: "Ever since the Janata Party assumed office last year....

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में पढ़िये ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Please proceed in English.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Sir, ever since the Janta Party assumed office last year, the major thrust of the Government of India's foreign policy has been towards fostering the development of friendliest possible relations between India and her neighbours. It was on the basis of this policy that I had earlier visited Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Burma. The same policy motivated my goodwill visit to Pakistan from February 6 to 8, 1978.

I went with no agenda for discussion. My intention, as an emissary of goodwill, was to make clear India's desire for a relationship of peace and friendship with Pakistan, on the basis of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit.

The past history of the relations between the two countries has created psychological problems which both sides have to recognise, to face and to attempt to resolve. I mentioned to Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan, that while it is true that India happens to be a big country, we want to improve relations between India and Pakistan on the basis of equality, understanding and goodwill. This clearly implies respect not only for the sovereignty of each country but the right of each country to determine its own political and social system. One of the most heartening features of our general elections last year was the absence of any controversy over our relations with Pakistan. During 1977, there were far reaching political changes in Pakistan also. The fact that despite political upheavals in both countries, the climate of Indo-Pakistan relations did not receive a setback is a tribute to the maturity of our two peoples. This encouraged me to undertake this mission of goodwill.

During my visit, I had discussions with Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, Chief of Army Staff and Chief Martial Law Administrator and Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser on Foreign Affairs. Our discussions were held in a very cordial atmosphere. They covered bilateral relations, and also international issues such as the North-South dialogue and the U.N. General Assembly's Special Session on Disarmament, on which we had a broad similarity of approach.

During our discussions, the Pakistan side referred to the Simla Agreement. We assured them that the Janata Government stands by this Agreement. In this context the Pakistan side made a mention of Kashmir. Both of us stated our respective positions, while recalling that the Simla Agreement commits both countries to abjure use of force.

During my discussions with Gen. Zia, we noted that there has been a significant growth of our trade rela-

tions, and recognised that they should and could grow in a balanced manner to our mutual advantage. Trade teams of the two countries are to meet shortly to review the Trade Agreement of 1975, and to study how two-way trade can develop.

The two sides also had discussions on the need to facilitate a freer flow of people and information between the two countries. In this context, the Government of India are happy to note that there has been some exchange of artists, scholars and sportsmen. We were also happy to welcome Dr. Amir Mohammad, Adviser on Agriculture, Government of Pakistan on February 20, 1978. He is visiting a number of our projects during his stay in India. We hope that his visit will mark the beginning of exchanges in the field of science and technology, so that experts in both countries can learn from each other's experience.

During my discussions, it was also agreed that we should complete the process of exchanging detenus held in either country with utmost expedition. This is a humanitarian problem and we are interested in seeing it resolved. as soon as possible.

Another point of agreement was that we would resume talks on the Salal dam project from where they were left off in October, 1976. A delegation from Pakistan is expected to come here for this purpose shortly. Dates will be fixed according to our mutual convenience.

On behalf of our Prime Minister, I transmitted a letter to the Chief Martial Law Administrator, formally inviting him to visit India. He accepted the invitation in principle.

Sir, there was widespread speculation in the press about by visit before it took place. My own belief is that public opinion in both countries has welcomed the normalisation of our relations and the restoration of the severed links. It is also my belief that there is a recognition in both countries that the pace in the development of our relations can and should be accelerated. We on our part are ready to go ahead. However, we recognise that such acceleration and further cooperation can be possible only with the consent of both the countries.

In conclusion, I would like to state that I am convinced that good relations between the two countries of the subcontinent are in our separate and common interest, and in the interest of the region as a whole. My visit to Pakistan was based on this conviction. I do not think I would be wrong if I say that the discussions I had with Pakistani leaders have led to a better understanding and have helped in the task of removing misapprehensions, promoting greater goodwill and better understanding between the two countries. With greater contact between the two peoples and the established Governments, there can grow a climate of trust and confidence in which problems can be solved and good-neighbourliness can be patiently fostered. India stands ready to cooperate in the growth of such relations to the extent Pakistan is willing to go.

13.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SUGAR POLICY

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The House will recollect that at the beginning of the sugar season 1977-78 Government had decided that the dual pricing policy for sugar should continue and that the State Governments be requested to ensure that the cane producers got atleast the same price for cane as was being paid to them last year. The production of cane during this season has been an all-time record being about 10 million tonnes over that of 1976-77. Due to the consequent higher availability of sweetening agents and also for other reasons there has been a fall in the price of gur, khandsari and free-sale sugar. This has led to a situation

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

where the sugar industry has felt that within the present price parameters it would not be economic for them to continue to pay the same cane prices to the growers as they had agreed to initially. In addition, because of the expected large production this year and the carryover from last year the sugar industry was also feeling severely the burden of having to carry substantially larger stocks than last year. It thus became necessary to ensure that as much as possible of the additional production of cane this year was absorbed to avoid loss to the producers. The Government have taken note of these changed circumstances and keeping in mind the need to ensure a remunerative price to the cane producer and at the same time to enable the industry to function in a viable manner, have evolved new elements of sugar policy which are as follows:—

I. The weighted average ex-factory price for levy sugar on an all-India basis shall be fixed at Rs. 187.50 per qtl. The prices applicable for the different zones will be worked out and notified separately. These prices will take effect from 1st March, 1978.

II. Consequent on the fixation of the ex-factory prices for levy sugar, the retail price of levy sugar to the consumer would have had to be raised from the present level of Rs. 2.15 per kg. to Rs. 2.35 per kg. However, this price would be kept at Rs. 2.30 per kg.

III. Excise rebate will be given to encourage the factories to continue late crushing beyond 30th April, 1978 to absorb as much of the additional cane production as possible this year. Details of the scheme will be announced shortly.

IV. Export of 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar (which is the quota in effect for 1977-78 under the International Sugar Agreement) will be permitted. This will help the sugar factories by reducing the stocks which they will otherwise have had to carry.

V. Since with the additional production the factories will have to carry larger stocks than last year, arrangements will be made to suitably increase the credit limit of the factories to cover the additional credit needs.

2. Government have taken these decisions in order to help to make the industry function in a viable manner and to ensure that the cane growers continue to get the same price, that they have been getting. Government will also take steps to ensure that the prices of levy-free sugar in the open market are allowed to rule at the desired level. With all these steps and with the fixation of the ex-factory prices for levy sugar as announced, Government expect the factories to do their part by continuing to pay to the cane growers the same prices as were agreed to initially and maximising the drawal of cane by extending the crushing season.

13.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SANCTION OF AN ADDITIONAL INSTALMENT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir. I have written to you stating that they have given it to the press first. It is bypassing the House. The House is in session. They should not treat the House like this.

MR. SPEAKER: This matter has been decided by the Speaker much earlier. He has come to the conclusion that it is improper to issue a statement to the press first, but it does not amount to a breach of privilege.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only saying that they should not treat the Parliament casually. I welcome the

decision. But they should not bypass the House by going to the press first.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): This statement has not been given to the press. Kindly listen to the statement and then you will understand.

Hon. Members will recollect that the Third Pay Commission had recommended to Government a formula according to which increases in D.A. to Central Government employees were to be given at specific percentage rates for every 8 point increase beyond 200 points in the 12-monthly average of the All India Consumer Price Index for industrial workers (1960-100). Nine instalments of Dearness Allowance were sanctioned according to this formula from time to time till the average index had reached 272 points. The Third Pay Commission had further recommended that when the average index crossed 272 points, government should review the position and decide whether the DA scheme should be extended further or whether the pay-scales themselves should be revised. After the average index figure crossed 272 points, Government allowed, on an *ad hoc* basis, suitable increases in dearness allowance to mitigate the hardship caused to the employees. Five additional instalments of dearness allowance were allowed by Government to cover the index average of 312 points.

The 12-monthly average index crossed 320 points at the end of December, 1977. Government have given careful consideration to the matter and have decided to sanction an additional (6th) instalment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees with effect from 1-1-1978. This additional instalment would impose an additional burden of Rs. 50 crores in a full year.

While agreeing to sanction an additional D.A. instalment, in keeping with the practice so far followed, the form and manner in which the instalment should be paid is a matter which Government proposes to discuss with the Staff side of the National Council of the JCM.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How do I understand that it was not given to the press first?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he has not given it to the press. The House stands adjourned till 2.15 P.M.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED SUPPLY RAPESEED OIL FOR REFLLING TO TWO BLACK-LISTED FIRMS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Matters under rule 377. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक ऐसा गंभीर, घोटाले और भ्रष्टाचार का मामला सदन में उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं, जिसमें किस प्रकार दिल्ली प्रशासन की बातों की उपेक्षा कर के केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक विभाग ने यहां के एक कैपिटल आयल मिल और कमल आयल मिल को रेप-सीड आयल को साफ करने के बारे में हजारों टन तेल देकर उनको फायदा पहुंचाया है । मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि ये दोनों मिलें दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा काली-सूची में दर्ज की जा चुकी थीं क्योंकि पहले भी बहुत बुरे कारनामे इन फर्मों के रहे हैं ।

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

कपिटल आयल मिल और कमल आयल मिल, इन दोनों मिलों के पास इस प्रकार तेल संशोधित करने का कोई लाइसेंस पहले भी नहीं था और मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार आज तक भी नहीं है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस बारे में अपनी सख्त नाराजगी प्रकट की है। इन के पास लाइसेंस न होने के बावजूद जो उन्हें काम दिया गया उस के बारे में ऐसा ज्ञात हुआ है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो आपूर्ति मंत्रालय है उस के कुछ अधिकारियों और इन कम्पनियों के बीच में किसी प्रकार की सांठ गांठ है जिस के कारण यह काम उन को दिया गया। "नवभारत टाइम्स" के 22 फरवरी के अंक में यह मामला साफ तौर से प्रकाश में आया है। उसमें–"तेल की काली धार––एक करोड़ रु० का घोटाला" इस शीर्षक के साथ यह प्रकाशित हुआ है और उस में साफ कहा है––श्री खुराना ने बताया कि लाही का तेल रेपसीड साफ करने वाली कमल आयल मिल और कैपिटल आयल मिल नामक दोनों फर्मों को दिल्ली प्रशासन ने काली सूची में दर्ज किया था।

"इस के बावजूद ये फर्में अपने पैसे और सत्ता के सर्वोच्च गलियारों के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों के बल पर केन्द्रीय आपूर्ति मंत्रालय से लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का हजारों टन रेपसीड हासिल करने में कामयाब हो गई है।"

श्री मदन लाल खुराना जो यहां के एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर हैं उन का हवाला देते हुए कहा है––

श्री मदन लाल खुराना के कथनानुसार, विभिन्न स्थिति यह है कि एक ओर प्रशासन प्रति दिन इन फर्मों के कई कई चालान कर रहा है और दूसरी ओर वे केन्द्रीय आपूर्ति मंत्रालय से नियमित रूप से रेपसीड प्राप्त कर रही हैं।"

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इन के खिलाफ केस दायर करने के बारे में 1977 के जुलाई में लिख कर दिया लेकिन आज आठ नौ महीने होने को आए, उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। यह मालूम हुआ कि अभी तक जांच ही रही है। आठ महीने हो गए, अभी तक उस की जांच ही की जा रही है जब कि अब तक बाकायदा उन का चालान किया जाना था। एक तरफ दिल्ली प्रशासन यह कह रहा है कि ये फर्में गलत हैं, इन का काम ठीक नहीं है, इन के पास लाइसेंस नहीं है, इन का काम तुरन्त रोका जाना चाहिए, ये जन-जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही हैं, करोड़ों रुपये का घोटाला हो रहा है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ केन्द्रीय सरकार इन के साथ सौदा कर रही है। इन फर्मों को पिछली सरकार ने इसी प्रकार के ठेके दिए थे उस समय भी इन फर्मों ने भारी घोटाला किया था। उस घोटाले से और इन के इस प्रकार के कारनामों से नाराज हो कर दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इन को ब्लेक लिस्ट करने की बात कही थी लेकिन आज भी इन को यह काम दिया जा रहा है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं, वे स्पष्ट करें कि किन परिस्थितियों में इनको यह काम दिया गया और आज भी हजारों टन रेपसीड साफ करने का काम जो इनको दिया जा रहा है यह किस की सिफारिश, पर किया जा रहा है। जब कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने विरोध किया तब भी इन को यह काम क्यों दिया गया और जो बिना लाइसेंस ये फर्में यह काम कर रही हैं उस के लिए उन के खिलाफ क्रिमिनल केस दायर करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर रही है?

14.23 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration

of the following motion moved by Shri Gauri Shankar Rai and seconded by Dr. Sushila Nayar on the 24th February, 1978, namely:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1978.'"

Dr. Sushila Nayar may continue her speech.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on Friday last I had started my speech and had spoken for two minutes only. On that I had complimented the Home Minister on the restoration of our civil liberties and dignity and prestige of the judiciary and freedom of the press and had requested him to throw away the Forty-second Amendment to the Constitution in one stroke instead of mending it piece-meal.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर यहां चर्चा हो रही है और मंत्रिमंडल का कोई भी मंत्री यहां उपस्थित नहीं है ।

श्री बी०पी० मंडल (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही खराब प्रिसीडेंट होगा अगर इस तरह यहां चर्चा चलेगी और कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर यहां नहीं रहेगा । ऐसा तो नहीं होना चाहिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर भी आ रहे हैं ।

श्री बी० पी० मंडल : जैसे हम लोग आ गए, वैसे ही इनको भी पहले आना चाहिए ।

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : मैं माननीय सदस्य की बात सुन रहा हूं और उसे नोट कर रहा हूं । वह भी आ रहे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, you send for some Cabinet Minister.

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर जो चर्चा होती है वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और उस में सभी तरह के विचार यहां प्रकट होते हैं, इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि कैबिनेट स्तर का कोई मंत्री जो अधिक जिम्मेदार हो, वह यहां रहे ताकि वह उस को सुन सके ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have asked them to send for some Cabinet Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय ने जो विषय उठाया है उस से सम्बन्धित मंत्री भी यहां नहीं हैं । उस से संबंधित मंत्री को भी यहां रहना चाहिए था ।

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, I must say that I am a little disappointed in the way in which we are dealing with the Forty-second Amendment to the Constitution. We had strongly opposed the Forty-second Amendment when the government of the day was bringing it and our opposition was based on the fact that (1) the Parliament of that time had outlived the five year term for which it was elected and we felt that to bring about such a sweeping change in the Constitution by a Parliament which was existing by extending its own life was morally and ethically wrong and (2) we also felt that at that time 125 members of this hon. House were in various prisons under the obnoxious emergency laws and under these circumstances the Constitution should not have been

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

amended. Further, no Party had mentioned in their election manifesto that such sweeping changes were contemplated and, therefore, it was our view that it will be a surruptitious act to amend the Constitution in this fashion. It was wholly wrong on the part of the government therefore, to use its majority to bulldoze and destroy the basic structure of our constitution as was done by the Forty-second amendment.

Now, the previous government always tried to put before us that the Parliament was supreme. But we of the Janata Party have held all along that the people of this country are supreme and supremacy of the people is more important and we, the Members of Parliament, are really servants of the people and we cannot deny the supremacy of the people under any circumstances. As such it was felt that if such changes were necessary, we should have a Constitution Assembly and the issues should be squarely placed before the people and they can send representatives to deal with those issues as they wish and if the people so desire, they can change the basic structure of the Constitution. But way in which it was done by the last Parliament we felt was very wrong and, therefore, we felt that in the context of our opposition and our strong beliefs in this context, it was not enough that we should go on amending the Constitution bit by bit as we have been doing but it was necessary that it should be rejected in toto in one stroke and once for all. We need not wait for the concurrence of the Opposition. I know the Congress has a majority in the Rajya Sabha and they can obstruct and reject our proposals if they wish to. But if they do so, they will stand self exposed and the people of this country will know what to do with them as they have already shown in the last election. Therefore, I feel that the government must not delay this. It should be done as quickly as possible.

It is good that they are amending the obnoxious part of the constitution bit by bit. It is good that they have assured us that they will bring an amendment so that nobody can in future tamper with the rights, lives and liberties of the people of this country. I would wish the whole of this Forty-second amendment to be thrown out and if there is anything worthwhile, the Government may bring it before this House in an amendment if necessary but this Forty-second amendment must go lock, stock and barrel and once for all.

I am very glad that the President has assured us that the government is repealing the MISA. But may I submit in all humility that the proposed laws to substitute that obnoxious law, the Preventive Detention Bill and the mini MISA that some of the States have enacted are not something that we in the Janata Party can be proud of.

We are grateful to the government and to the Home Minister for restoring the rule of law in this country and I must say that while it is good so far as it goes, the very concept of detention without trial is contrary to the democrative spirit and is contrary to the rule of law and the principle of democracy for which the Janata Party has fought the last Government.

I know there are people who believe in violence. I know there are saboteurs. Let the Government and the Government machinery deal with these wrong doers under the normal law of the land. By all means make these laws more stringent, if necessary, but do not give weapons in the hands of the police which can be misused. We have had a bitter taste of that type of thing too recently to forget it.

The British Government introduced Preventive Detention in this country. I had the privilege to be detained as a young student in 1942 under those laws. But they did not do that in their own country.

While there are violence and troubles in their country, the conditions are far worse but they have not resorted to Preventive Detention even to deal with the explosive situation there. Therefore, I would like to say that to give such a powerful tool like MISA and MINI MISA in the hands of these people is not in the larger interests of the country—be it the police, be it the bureaucracy. We must be very careful about it. The greatest harm that the last Government did was to place MISA and Emergency and those obnoxious laws in the hands of police and bureaucracy. They have forgotten how to function in the normal laws of the land. To place such sweeping powers in the hands of these people is to say the least is dangerous. The result has been that sometimes some of us talked to police officers at various levels and brought to their notice the acts of goondaism, criminal assault and other horrible things. The reply that we got was, "what can we do? You have taken away MISA." They must be made to learn how to function under the normal Code of Criminal Procedure. By all means let that code be amended if it is ineffective in any area. But let us be very careful that they are not given something in its place which is a milder version or has a slightly different version of the laws which we have experienced, which we have opposed and which we are convinced are most obnoxious.

As I have already said the Preventive Detention is not in the larger interests of the country. I know they are proposing certain safeguards but those safeguards are not adequate. I hope the Home Minister will be so kind as to consider my humble plea even at this late stage and withdraw this Preventive Detention Bill for the preservation of the spirit in which he has already functioned and has restored our civil liberties, our freedom, freedom of the press. Though freedom of press can be abused but those who abuse it, let them be punished under the normal laws of the land. Let the guilty be punished. But let no one be punished unde the suspicion that so and so may commit a mistake. I, therefore, submit with all the force at my command that this is not good for the Janata Party. It is not good for democracy. It is not good for our country. We should deal with all those who are indulging in violence firmly and strongly. There should be no leniency shown to anyone of them. But let it be done by following the due processes of law. Make those due processes of law simplified, make justice speedy, make justice inexpensive. The Law Minister has been assuring us on that. But, Sir, let there be no shortcuts to the processes of law and justice as these proposed laws are threatening to do.

The President in his Address has been good enough to mention about the emphasis that is being laid by this government on the improvement of the villages in this country and the top priority that is being given to agriculture. We are very happy, about this. Let us congratulate the hon. Home Minister on the excellent paper that he had produced sometime ago which has been, in a way, the guiding light of the economic policy of this country. May I say that this policy has already started giving dividends? I cannot say that our economy has overcome all the difficulties it can possibly do, and all the difficulties that were created by so many misdeeds of the past Government. Although they keep on harping time and again that they had left the economy in very good shape, we all know that they have left in a very bad shape.

The Economic Review and all the other documents show how the money supply had increased by 22 per cent when the production had increased only by 2 per cent and how they had recklessly gone on increasing paper money and there was reckless spending also, not always on things that could be justified. I think there were some items which were of a questionable nature. But this is not the time to go into those details.

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

The economy has shown a turn for the better. As the Economic Survey shows, the gross national product rose by 5 per cent in the place of 1.6 per cent in the previous year. The foodstocks are at 120 million tonnes as against 111 million tonnes last year. The industrial production has increased by 5 to 6 per cent as compared with last year. Money supply increased by 8.7 per cent as against 12.4 per cent at the same time last year and 22 per cent in the year before. Sir, foreign exchange reserves stand at Rs. 4,000 crores. I will come to that a little later. It is not an unmixed blessing and we have to think as to how we should use those foreign exchange reserves so that they don't accelerate any deleterious effect on the economy of this country.

The previous Government was all along talking of socialism, talking of the poor people, but they were actually working for the money-bags. It is quite obvious when you look at the paper sometime back what was circulated, I think, in answer to one of the Unstarred Questions wherein it is shown how much the total capital of these big houses has increased during the past few years. The very fact that they gave unstinted support to the last Government is evidence how they benefited from the fiscal and other policies of that Government. They think with no stalgia of those good old days when the Government of the day had come to their rescue by suppressing working class completely, by taking away the rights of the working class to bonus, right to protest, the right to demonstrate and go on strike. Sir, I am not in favour of strikes.

I am all in favour of industrial harmony and industrial peace because I believe, that that is absolutely necessary for improving the production. And it is only with the increased production that the lot of the common man can be improved.

But, Sir, may I say that this excessive labour unrest of the recent times and some horrible excesses committed by some members of the labour in Kanpur and at some other places is most deplorable? I agree with that. But, may I know whether it could not be a reaction to the ruthless suppression of the workers during the past two years? All the same, we must cry halt to this type of activity and, we must see to it that something is done to restore normalcy in this area of labour relations.

The President mentioned about the Study Group on Wages, production etc. etc. I hope this Study Group's recommendations will be such that the labour and mangement together will be able to solve the problems and restore peace and harmony so that there is rapid increase in production and rapid improvement of the lot of the commonman.

May I say that it is necessary to link wages with productivity and I do hope that its report, when it comes, will do the needful so that the wage and productivity can go hand in hand and, in this fashion, the rights of the workers are protected? At the same time, when nation's economy improves production goes up.

We are pledged to improve the level of living of the commenman. But, may I submit that it is necessary that we should have a check on the unlimited growth of population? The setback to the family planning in recent times is rather unfortunate.

I know the excesses and all possible measures used by the last Government are largely resposible for this setback. But, I think that it is time that we take note of the fact that there is a setback and we should take remedial measures to check the growth of population because this family planning is not only in the interest of the nation but it is the interest of the individual, in the interest of health and happiness of the mother and child. Sir, it is a shame that in spite of the big claims that we

make, even in Punjab, there is so much of prosperity, infant mortality is more than 100 per thousand or so. Like that, the infant mortality is a measure of the progress of any nation but when there is high infant mortailty, it shows that though we made claims that we have made progress, but really speaking, we have not. And one of the most potent means to lower the infant mortality is to lower the birthrate so that the mother's health and the child's health improves. (*Interruptions*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय सदस्या धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में बोल रही हैं । एक भी यहां पर कबिनेट स्तर का मंत्री उपस्थित नहीं है । दो राज्य मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं और वे भी आपस में बात कर रहे हैं । मंत्री को आप बुलाएं । इसको हम बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे । हम कार्यवाई को चलने नहीं देंगे (व्यवधात) हम कुछ सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं । आप मंत्री जी को बुलाएं ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): There are three ministers here. There is not the way to run the Government.

SHRI. B. P. MANDAL: When the debate is going on and there is absence of Cabinet Ministers, the House will be reduced into a debating society. The State Ministers are not Members of the Cabinet and so they have not got direct responsibility. It is most unfortunate. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): The Cabinet Ministers are not here. The hon. Member, Dr. Sushila Nayar has made very important points. We have been listening to her. Probably there is no necessity for them to listen to her on the Treasury Benches. At least maximum courtesy should have been shown to the House. The hon. Member has made a very important point and she has not been discussing in party lines. She has been discussing the national questions and many of the points raised by her are important. Why should they have a conference there? Actually they are distracting us?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, जब तक कैबिनेट मंत्री को नहीं बुलवायेंगे तब तक हम कार्यवाही नहीं चलने देंगे । मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि कोई न कोई कबिनेट मिनिस्टर को यहां पर बुलवाया जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already asked the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs. Please take your seat now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पर दुख की बात है कि आप के आदेश का पालन नहीं हो रहा है, इससे बुरी बात और क्या होगी । आपके आदेश का पालन तत्काल हो तभी सदन की कार्यवाही चलेगी । आप के दिये हुए आदेश को आधे घंटे से ज्यादा हो गया लेकिन उसकी अवहेलना की जा रही है । हम इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते कि आप की आज्ञा का कोई उलंघन करे ।

श्रम तथ संसदीय कार्य मत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : माननीय सिकन्दर बख्त आ रहे हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय कछवाय जी, और 5 मिनट दे दीजिये इन को ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप रहम कर रहे हैं इसलिये मैं माने ले रहा हूं ।

SHRI. A. BALA PAJANOR: There is no inspiration for us because we are here to contribute valuable suggestions for the progress of the nation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Give them five minutes more. Please continue your speech.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was talking of improvement of economy. There is need to further increase production and improve the economy so that there can be a rapid improvement in level of living of the common man, the working class and others in this country.

I must say a word here on the urgent need for our industrial sector to realise that the road to profiit lies in small margins and big turnovers and not in big profits and small turnover. Look at the price of car! How it is going up, up and up so that cars are becoming impossible for an average person to have in this country.

Sir, may I say that not only it is necessary that there should be large turnover but also that there should be . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order. Order, please.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: If the Ministers are not there, let the hon'ble members do me an honour to listening to my speech.

I feel that the only way to improve production and economy is on the one hand to lower the prices so as to bring up the industrial products within the reach of the common man and on the other to improve their purchasing capacity . Unless they have the purchasing capacity and lift the goods that are produced by the . ndustry, there is going to be a glut which we are already facing in so many sectors—as has been brought out by the Economic Survey—with the result that the economy cannot improve and the lot of the common man cannot improve. It is necessary that the Government should give some subsidy for home consumption in certain sectors as they have been doing for export but we must see to it that the economy can recover. This can only be done by increasing production for internal consumption. Some people think it can be done by exports. Let there be exports by all means but not at the cost of internal consumption and internal requirements. Here I would like to say that we have decided to export 6.5 million tonnes of sugar. Government should see to it that the price of sugar does not rise within the country as a result of that and the consumer within the country does not suffer. Then, Sir, there is the problem of growing foreign exchange in this country. It is bound to exercise inflationary pressures unless something is done about it. Now, some people say that we should liberalise imports. If we liberalise imports, Sir, it is bound to have. . . . (*Interruptions*) Sir,, may I say that we have been trying hard for five years to become self-sufficient in this country. We have been trying to have production for import substitutes. If we liberalise these imports as is being proposed by some people, however, selective they are, it is found to have effect on the internal consumption and self-sufficiency. It is bound to have an adverse effect on some of the young interpreneurs who have taken up. some production units on their hands. What is the reason? Why our Government does not think terms of paying off some our foreign debts from out of the foreign exchange that they have accumulated. I am not an economist, but it is a common sense proposition that if we have foreign exchange in excess of our needs, we should pay off our debts and we do not have to pay the interest. Let us pay back to clear the debts rathern than give import liberalisation unless import of a particular item is very necessary to increase our production and it is absolutely not possible for us to produce it within the country.

Sir, may I say that the Industrial Policy of the Government deserves congratulations? The eermarking of 500 add items for the small-scale sector and the village industries is a welcome step and it is bound to create a lot of potentialities for self-employment within the country. I would like

to draw the attention of the Government to the problems of faced by some young entrepreneurs. We have young engineers in small enterprises. On the one hand, they have to strive and struggle with new small units and get them going on and on the other they are expected to pay 15 per cent or 18 per cent bank interest. They are not even able to cope with it I know certain enterprises that are being run by them. But whatever loans have been given to them, they have been used up. Now they have no capital and they cannot get loans at 18 per cent interest because these small units do not produce as large a quantity as they should be in a position to make profits unless the prices are raised so much that they go beyond the consumers' capacity to pay. It is a serious problem and it must be immediately attended to. One of the most interesting things that has come in front of us which has really upset is that there are amendments which have been proposed by our friends on the Opposition.

Now, Sir, it says: the people who were a party to glaring corruption that was rampant during the Emergency are today talking of opposing prohibition on the basis that it will lead to corruption. May I inform these friends that liquor is one of the most potent agents of corruption in this country? If they have any doubts let them go and see in the big clubs in Delhi and other metropolitan towns, big hotels and restaurants. The industrial houses are keeping liaison officers to cultivate and encourage such officiers and such politicians who drink, to drink and then they pay their bills. They cultivate their friendship and get favours. There is a saying in Hindi:

"प्याले की दोस्ती बडी पक्की होती हैं ।

When you drink to gether you become very good friends. Those gentlemen who were a party to suppression of freedoms and civil liberties in this country oppose prohibition on the basis of freedom of individual. I am all for the freedom of the individual so long as it does not interfere with the freedom of other men. But what right has a man to drink away his wages and make his wife and children starve? What right has a man to drink and drive a vehicle and kill people on the road or break their bones.

Then they say that if there is prohibition, there will be bootlegging and then they turn round and say prohibtion has failed in the past and it is bound to fail in the future. May I in all humility tell my sister Parvathi Krishnan that it is not prohibition that has failed; it is the rulers who have failed. Prohibition was never tried in all earnestness, except in two States: erstwhile Madras state and erstwhile composite Bombay State. Unfortunately both were split and a part of it remained in Tamil Nadu and in Gujarat. Anybody who has eyes to see and who is impartial can see for himself how much it has benefited the labour classes, small men and poor people. Time does not permit me to narrate my experiences. I should only say that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. There were those who are highly opposed to prohibition in Gujarat and when they came to power people forced them to adhere to the policy of prohibition. I remember what a working woman told me. As a child of 12 she used to see her father drink and they all used to starve; then she was married and she said: When I was married I felt I had come out of hell: into heaven: but when my husband started drinking my words fell apart and I wanted to commit suicide. She was carrying a child and she did not want to die then, and then came the Prohibition. She says: I am the happiest living person: my home is happy. She narrated that she had been able to acquire after prohibition came into force many things No government can take away prohibition from them that is the reaction of the working class.... *(Interruptions)*

If we try to remove prohibition what would happen? They would be forced to go back to it. The women and children clearly said: those who have

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taken away bread from our hands by reopening the toddy shops will not get our votes. So it was reversed and this strong feeling opened their eyes and they had to restore prohibition. There are many difficulties no doubt. I know there will be some illicit distillation. But that is like any other social problem which has to be dealt with by the government machinery. The argument that they are corrupt does not hold water. Then they are corrupt in everything else and all crimes have to be wiped away from the criminal Courts. Everything should be open to everybody to do whatever they want. That cannot be. I want to tell my friends opposite....

15 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Tell your friends on the other side also,including some of the Cabinet Ministers.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I agree. I stand corrected. I wish to tell my friends on both sides that the illicit distillation is financed and managed by the liquor contractors and not by the small dealers. If any specific proof is needed. I can tell you, sometime back in Delhi there were three toddy shops, each was given one lakh bottles price of which was fixed at Rs. 14, so that if they sold every drop of liquor given to them they could earn only Rs. 42 lakhs. What was the price in the auction of these liquor shops—72 lakhs We called some of the Excise Officers of Delhi Administration and asked them to explain the economics as to how they paid Rs. 72 lakhs when they could earn only Rs. 42 lakhs. From there somehow he escaped. Outside he told us. "Why do you ask these embarrassing questions? We know and you know what happens." It is a fact and honest Excise Officers have told us that they could not disapprove illicit distillation so far as the regular liquor is there. They say, "If there is no liquor we know that all liquor is illegal and we can deal with it." Therefore the argument of illegal and illicit distillation does not hold water.

There is the argument of finances. We will lose revenue. This is the most ignorant argument and it is encouraged and spread again by the liquor contractors and our people without knowing, keep on repeating these arguments. I wish to tell them that it is the Government's experts who have brought out these figures and they say that for every one ruppe that comes to Government through excise, a man who drinks spends Rs four to five. Supposing the Government loses one thousand or two thousand crores of rupees and the people save Rs. 10,000 crores, is it not a gain? The people will spend this money on food and household materials and the sales tax receipts will go up if they go to cinema, the entertainment tax receipts will go up; if they put the money in banks, then their savings will go up; if they invest in business or anything else, their taxable capacity will go up. Thus the Government always gains and it never loses. What is the cost of drinking? It is amazing to see how ignorant our people are. It is stated in our own Indian Official Reports that for every one rupee earned through liquor, at least four rupees have to be spent to put down the problems created by liquor. The State of California has printed this figure that for every one dollar that they earn, they have to spend seven dollars to meet the situation because their social security and services are better than ours and so they have to spend more money on that? Is it economics to earn money in that fashion? I must say that it is nothing but ignorance and I congratulate the Government on their decision to bring about prohibition because this is one single step that will go farthest in improving the lot of the common man, the working class the Harijans, the adhivasis and the small farmers.

You see, what happens. You increase the wages, the wages go back

via the toddy shop to the liquor contractors. I had been to a Harijans busti where the cobblers earn no less than Rs. 30 a day, but still they were in a miserable condition. You know, why, Because liquor shop within that busti was selling liquor worth Rs. 5,000 everyday. How can they prosper when they lose money like this? There are so many examples, but I have no time. In Delhi, for lands acquired by the DDA, compensation was paid to many farmers, but they just went to big hotels and squandered away the money on drinks. The increase in price of farm products is washed away by liquor. In Punjab with all its prosperity, the infant mortality is so high because they do not spend the money on their wives and children but on liquor.

When America did away with prohibition what was the result? The per capita consumption of absolute alcohol rose three times than what it was when prohibition was scrapped in 1933. There were 10 million alcoholics in 1976 against 2.4 million in 1940, a four-fold increase. Alcoholism is public health problem number one in America today. There are hundreds thousands of mental cases as a result of that. There is a 25 million annual economic drain due to alcoholism. The loss is colossal. Nobody is concerned about people in mental hopitals, about deaths due to road accidents caused by alcoholism, about deaths due to damage to the liver caused by drinking! Yet, they oppose prohibition: Let them remove their ignorance and they will not attack prohibition the way they do.

Then we are told it will affect tourism. The tourists do not come here to drink but to know our country. I compliment our Prime Minister and Foreign Minister on the excellent relations that we have established with surrounding countries. Our tourists traffic is bound to go up provided we show them what we are and do not try to ape them and please them by providing things that we think they require.

World peace is very dear to us. It has been dear to us all along. The way to world peace is again prohibition. It makes people have a balanced mind, which leads to disarmament and development. There is a UN Conference on Disarmament. It is a very important issue. If all the people press for 1 per cent of the gross national product of very country to be devoted to world development, the result will be very good. If they advance a little bit in the direction of disarmament, this money can be saved for development, for better living conditions and peace and prosperity for the family of man!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:-
>
> 'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1978."

Hon. members present in the House who desire to move their amendments may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Sir, at the outset, I congratulate the Prime Minister on having come out unhurt from the bomb blast in Australia. Providence has been kind to him and saved him a second time. We are thankful to Providence for this. The whole country heaved a sigh of relief. Not only our Prime Minister but Heads of State and Prime Ministers of 11 Commonwealth Countries were here. They escaped unhurt from what would have been the worst international tragedy.

Sir, you will excuse me, I do not mean anything about the person of the President or the President in the per-

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sonal sense. I have sat through in the Central Hall listening to many a Presidental Address. But I cannot recall a single instance where it was duller than and more utterly lacking in conviction than the one we are discussing at the moment. It was aimless, purposeless and it betrayed utter bankruptcy, reflecting thus the true character of the present Government. There is a curious sentence in this Address. It boasts of re-establishing a just balance between and among the legislture, the executive, the judiciary and the citizens. And it says: "The process is very nearly complete." This is what the Address says. What is this balance that this Janata Government has discovered and has carried out? Let alone the balance between the various arms of the polity *inter se* and between them and the people? I would like to ask: Is there balance between and among the Cabinet Ministers themselves? The Government speaks in as many voices as there are Ministers. I cannot recall a single Government where that Government was more multi-voiced than the present Government. At times it is difficult to know who leads this Government, whethehr it is the Prime Minister or whether it is the Home Minister. Then, there is a strike in the State of Maharashtra. The Prime Minister roundly disapproves of this strike and here is the Industries Minister who supports this strike. Have you every witnessed such a spectacle in this country before? Then, we find the unedifying spectacle of the Minister for Steel trying to snatch away coal from the hands of the Minister of Energy and the Minister of Energy like an orphan goes and cries before the Prime Minister and gets some relief and consolation for the time reing. Have you ever witnessed such a spetacle before?

Then I come to bankruptcy. Is there a greater example of bankruptcy than for the Finance Minister of this country to go before the International Seminar of Economic Journalists, such an eminent body, and throwup his hands and says "I do not understand how investment does not pick up in this country. I have removed all the constraints, but I am not able to see the reason why investment is not picking up." Can there be a greater bankruptcy than this? It is for the Finance Minister to analyse the causes and create conditions where investment can increase. On the other hand, we have a Finance Minister—and I think the sooner this Government gets rid of him the better it will be for this Government—who goes about and throws his hands up and says: "I do not know why investment is not picking up." And then, take the Janata Party itself. Has it found balance among itself? Has it adjusted its differences and settled down to honest work, the serious business of Government? Is one constituent of this conglomeration called Janata Party satisfied with other constituents of this Party? It is reeking with differences, with accusations and with all sorts of charges.

It is an uneasy combination of convenience; and it threatens to break up. I don't wish that it should break up, because if it happens, it will be a great calamity for this country. But for these people to talk of balance elsewhere, without having any balance within the limits of their own home, is such a strange spectacle in this country. It used to be said of Mr. Attlee's Labour government that it came to the end of its tether by the middle of its term, and ran out of all its programme and found itself with nothing to do for the rest of the term. Here we find a government which has exhausted itself within a year and shows signs of tiresomeness and boredom. If by some quirk of fate this government is turned out of office it seems that they will be the most happy people. They would run home and be happy to be rid of the bother.

I am now coming to a very serious question. As one hailing from the South.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): You should be happy to jump in.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN: No jumping in. After some time, I will come to defection. Then you will hear me. On the question of language, we feel most intensely. This is a question which has been settled when we wrote down the Constitution. It has been settled when the Official Language Act was passed. But what do we find? We find adolescent thinking on the subject. I do not find any mature thinking, on this very sensitive question of language. People on the other side act like adolescents, when they jump in their seats and shout for Hindi. We have no objection to Hindi or any other Indian language—or to any language in the world. But to bamboozle the President to speak in Hindi; he was bamboozled so much that he apologized and told the gentlemen at the joint session: "I am not in a position to learn Hindi at this advanced age." That was what he said. Why should he be apologetic for reading his Address in English? This is what is what I would like to know.

Why should we be apologetic about speaking in English in this House? We don't object to other hon. Members speaking in Hindi and there are examples where hon. Members speak in Tamil, Telugu etc. And the language of the President himself is Telugu. It is one of the most mellifluous of languages. While referring to that language, our poet Bharati said: "Sundara Telunginil Pattisaithu". When Hindi and many of the North Indian languages had hardly been formed into languages and had come to be written and spoken (*Interruptions*) .... This is the adolescent approach that I talked about. (*Interruptions*). Here is a language in which a trio of poets i.e. Telugu poets wrote the immortal epic, Mahabarata. It was written during the 10th or 11th century when Hindi was not formed. That is the language which our President speaks. I am not degrading let people understand—I am not degrading any language. Anyone who has got anything to do with languages, anyone who has anything to do with any other language, cannot hate any language. (*Interruptions*) I say this because we are the people who suffered. I do not want this Government to ride roughshod over the feelings of the people of South India. That was exactly what I was going to say. There was a Congress Government in Tamil Nadu, one of the best Governments in one of the best administered States, and it had done a lot for the people though it might not have been clever in propaganda. Such a Government came to grief in a moment on the question of language, on the question of Hindi. So, I want the hon. Members on that side to realise the seriousness of this question. Certainly, if you go slow it will help . If you show indecent haste and adopt coercive measures, you will fail and destroy the fabric of Indian unity. In the British days, it is communalism that disrupted the unity of this country. But, in the present times, linguistic chauvinism, and that too Hindi chauvinism, contains the seeds of disruption.

Now what business has the Central Government to send communications in Hindi to a State like Kerala? Who in Kerala, the Government or the officers, can understand Hindi? Yet, this Government sends communications to them in Hindi and I was told, I do not know whether it is true or not, that they send the reply in Malayalam to the Central Government. It serves them right, I should say.

Similarly, I am told when a communication is sent from the Centre to Tamil Nadu Government, for instance, along with the English Communication, a translation in Hindi is also attached. Why this waste of labour? Who will understand this? To those States which do not know Hindi, which have not adopted Hindi as their official language, why do you send translation of English communications in Hindi? Why do you waste stationery, time and money of the Government of India?

So, I hope that a sense of realism will prevail in this matter and such adolescent things will not be repeated

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adolescent things will not be repeated and we shall have an end to this adolescent approach to this problem of language, his very sensitive problem of lnaguage. We respect all languages, because all languages are great and beautiful. Every languages has got beautiful literature within it. So, let us not quarrel over languages. Let the Hindi-Speaking hon. Members not say that we are not Indians, because we do not speak Hindi. We can speak in our own langauge, but we do not want to embarrass you, we do not want to put obstacles in the way of the proceedings of this hon. House. That is why I do not speak in Tamil my friend, Shri Stephen does not speak in Malayalam, nor my friend, Shri Krishnappa in Kannada. So, I hope a sense of realism will prevail and we will not expose ourselves to ridicule in this House by bringing up this question every time, of wanting to speak in Hindi or English, one side protesting against the other and so on.

Now I come to the very serious question of aid to the cyclone-affected States, especially Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Sir, your constituency was also badly affected by the cyclone. It was an unprecedented calamity, which had never happened for a hundred years. When such a calamity has befallen the people of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, what is the assistance that they demanded and what did they get? Tamil Nadu demanded an assistance of Rs. 130 crores and it got Rs 33 crores. Similarly, Andhra Pradesh demanded a little less than Rs. 250 crores and the generous assistance given by the Central Finance Minister was Rs. 63 crores. What about the balance? And on what account has this been given? It is said that this money is being given as advance plan assistance in terms of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. I had occasion to take up this matter on the floor of this House. I told the hon. Finance Minister that if he gives this huge amount as advance, the States future development plans will be affected. How will they find the money to push through their developmental plans? I requested the Finance Minister that he should not make this as part of advance plan assistance. It should be under a separate plan assistance. It should be recouped with other assistance. But there has been no satisfactory response from the Government on this matter. It is a very vital matter. It has been mentioned that it had happened two months ago and the people are apt to forgot. But the sufferings of the people are yet to be over. They have not yet been rehabilitated. So, this is a burning question, and this is a current question. I hope, the Finance Minister while presenting his Budget will come out with an assurance that this will not be treated as advance plan assistance but it will be on a separate account and will be recouped later in easy stages. In this respect, I would like my hon. friends on the AIADMK side to know this. I read through the Budget speech of the Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu Government carefully. He has mentioned about it but he has not placed special emphasis upon it. I want the Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu to take up the matter with the Finance Minister here and see to it that he gets this assistance on terms which are favourable to Tamil Nadu. This is all I want to say on this matter.

The previous speaker, Madam Sushila Nayyar, who preceded me, talked about the Industrial Policy of this Government and congratulated this Government on increasing the number of items from 180 to 504 under the small scale sector. She can derive whatever consolation she wants from that fact but we have to examine how this 180 has swelled to 504. I understand that there have been many repetitions the same thing written thrice over and counted among 504. For instance there is an item called brushes of all types. That was under the old list. Under the new list, this has been expanded as (1) fibre brushes (2) point

brushes and (3) tooth brushes. Under the old list, you have steel furniture. Under the new list, new items have been added to this—steel furniture including steel chairs, tables, almirahs, rakes, cabinet etc. So, one point has been made into two. Similar is the case under various items like sanitary fittings, rubber moulding goods glassware, locks of all types. Similarly under various items duplication and multiplication has been indulged in and the figure of 180 has swelled into 504. Now, I do not know whether to call it duplication or duplicity. However I do not deny that there are new items. But I would like to say that this Industrial Policy is just like old wine in new bottle.

Coming to bottles, I was all the while feeling guilty when the hon .Member who proceded me pointed out to us saying, 'You want this or that', as if we were drunkards. I would like to assure you that I have never tested drink. So also my neighbour Mr. Stephen. Also, the hon. Member Dr. Sushila Nayar, indulged in the myth that is being sought to be spread by the Janata Government that 30 years of Congress rule has been a waste. I would like to know whether my hon. friend, Mr. Ramachandran, sitting luckily on the Treasury Benches agrees with this view. He was a part of us only till yesterday. Is he prepared to do self-condemning in the manner in which Dr. Sushila Nayar has done? She was also a Minister in the Congress Government. Does she condemn herself for what has been done in 30 years which include the number of years she was a Minister on the Congress side? So, she condemns herself also. First of all I would like to dispose of the canard that is being sought to be spread very assiduously by the Janata Government in order to justify itself

President Carter came as an honoured guest to our country. What has he got to say about India? He was saying it to the Members of Parliament and to the members of the Government on the other side. Why I say is that the Government is not the Congress Government. He has not said it to please the present Government. It is being said by the other side that 30 years of the Congress rule has ended in mismanagement of the economy that no benefit has resulted from it and so on and so forth. This canard should be given a burial once and for all. That is why I am saying this. I hope it will not be repeated from the Government Benches hereafter.

This is what President Carter said in his momentous address to the Members of Parliament. Let people know. I quote:

> "India is new a major industrial power. Your economy ranks among the ten largest in the world. It is virtually self-sufficient in consumer goods and a wide variety of iron and steel products.
>
> There have been notable increases in production in nearly every important sector of industry—increases which reflect an economy of great technological sophistication.
>
> Most important though are the advances in human welfare that have touched the lives of ordinary Indians.
>
> Life expectancy has increased by twenty years since Independence. The threat of major epidemics has receded. The literacy rate has doubled. While only a third of Indian children went to school in the years just after Independence nearly 90 per cent of primary age Indian children now receive schooling. Nine times as many students go to universities as before.
>
> I mention these gains because we tend to overlook them in our preoccupation with the problems that quite properly engage most of our attention.'

Again I would like show how this has been reinforced by another high dignitary that followed President Carter, I mean the Prime Minister of United, Kingdom, the Rt. Hon. James Callaghan. This is what Mr. Callaghan said while addressing the Members of

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Parliament with the Prime Minister on the one side and the Vice-President and the Speaker on the other side. I quote:

"Your economic achievements in the past 30 years have been impressive by any standards. Your industrial production has risen by four times and your exports by six times. Your industrial capacity makes you the tenth largest industrial country in the world.

"And despite all the developmental promblems with which you have had to wrestle food production has kept pace with the growth of population, and you now have 20 million tonnes of foodgrains in reserve.

"In India you are increasing the yield per acre; you are raising the standards of health and of education in the countryside.

"The great campaign for literacy the network of schools and colleges that have been established throughout the country - is truly impressive. It is no easy task against a background of poverty.'

There are many more passages; I do not want to weary the House by quoting excerpts from the speeches of these two hon. gentlemen. But this is what they have said. And they have not said this to please anybody, they have not said this to tender a certificate to the previous Congress Government, they have not said this to disparage the present Government; nothing of that sort; they spoke the truth; they said this when they came to India and spoke to the Members of Parliament. So, I hope, the Government benches hereafter will stop this myth of saying that nothing has been done in the past.

I now come to the economic situation. The Presidents' Address claims that the rate of growth of the economy has risen by five per cent this year as against two per cent last year. It also claims to have brought inflationary pressures under check and brought down money supply substantially it also claims that the prices now are no higher than what they were when the present Government took over. I beg to submit that the above statement which the President's Address contains will not stand a moment's scrutiny. I shall now quote some figures.

Thanking May-Sepemoer, 1977, that is, five months, the monthly average of index of industrial production rose only by 4.7 per cent this year whereas it rose by twelve per cent in the corresponding period of 1976—during the same period. The production of steel ingots increased by 20 per cent last year whereas it increased only by 5.2 per cent this year. The cement production increased by 10.5 per cent last year; now it has increased only by 5.2 per cent. Similarly, production of cotton textiles in the mill sector; has been less in 1977 than in 1976. Even in foodgrain production, what has been the performance? The Address says that it is 118 million tonnes in 1977-78. But this figure, I would like to remind you is less than what it was in 1975-76 which was as much as 126.8 million tonnes. Now, according to the Economic Survey, the saleable steel production in the integrated steel plants increasd only by 1.4 per cent this year as against an increase of 22 7 per cent last year in 1976-77.

I am now coming to prices. It is wrong to say that prices now are no higher than they were when the Janata Government took over in March last. This is what has been given in the Economic Survey: the wholesale price rose by 2.3 per cent over the year ending January 21, 1978. But the increase in some groups was much larger. Foodgrains, very important, rose by 8.6 per cent; pulses 38.4 per cent; fruits and vegetables 24.4 per cent; eggs, fish and meat 15.5 per cent and condiments and spices 28 3 per cent This is the picutre of the price rise. Now if the Government wants to escape by saying that the prices have not risen higher since they took over,

they would be like the proverbial ostrich hiding their heads in the sand and refusing to see the reality

As far as the money supply goes and as far as containing the inflationary trends goes, if time deposits in banks are any indication, they rose only by 18.5 per cent in this year, 1977-78 compared to an increase of 25.9 per cent last year, 1976-77, the first ten months in both these years being taken into account. This is the picture that the economic side of management of this Government presents and if the Government wants to pride itself or pat itself on its back, then woe to themselves and also to the country. I hope, they would try to correct this trend and take positive action and not indulge in a policy of drift.

Now they have been talking about the rolling plan. They said, they would go back on the concept of Five Year Plan. Now, in the Address, I find that luckily there is no mention of the rolling plan they speak of the Five Year Plan. We have yet to know the contents of the new Five Year Plan that they are preparing. Some advance information has been given by the press today. I hope, the Government will soon come before the House and tell us what their Sixth Plan is going to be like.

This Address speaks of elecoral reforms also. I do not understand with what face this Government speaks of electoral reforms. Have they brought the much talked about Anti-Defection Bill before this House? Whenever we ask the Government on this question they usually escape by saying that they are having consultations with the Opposition. This is nothing but a lame excuse What has happened to this Anti-Defection Bill? Why don't they bring it before the House? Do they want all defections to take place in their favour before bringing forward this Bill in the House. Already I do not see my immediate neighbour not this neighbour but another neighbour he has moved away a few yards from me. I also find that two of my esteemed colleagues are knocking at the door of Janata Party. The door is kept ajar; it is not completely closed nor it is fully opened. Thank to some principled members of the Janata Party.. The door is just ajar and these two esteemed colleagues of mine are standing outside the door and seeking entry and knocking very vigorously but so far nothing has been done. This is the state of defections in our country. And, I would tell you that the defections on the scale these have been taking place in India will demoralise democracy and demoralise public life. So, for Heaven's sake, bring this Anti-Defection Bill as early as possible do not delay further on this matter.

The hon. previous speaker, Dr Sushila Nayar, Said that the Forty-Second Amendment to the Constitution should go wholesale. I would like to explain our stand with regard to the provision relating to Emergency in the Constitution. Who has suffered on account of Emergency? It is the Congress that has suffered on account of the Emergency; not that we were put in the jails, but because of Emergency the Congress rule was eclipsed in this country. That was the beneficient rule which was there for thirty years. This was because somthing wrong was done in the course of nineteen months when the Emergency was in force. So, if anybody should fight shy of the Emergency, it is the Cogress Party, not the Janata Party.

In fact it was a blessing in disguise for the Janata Party. Otherwise, how could these heterogenous groups get together into one party called the Janata Party, form the government and run the affairs of this country? So, emergency has been a blessing in disguise to you whereas it has been an absolute curse for us. So, if anybody should fight shy of emergency we should fighty shy. So we will emphasize that the emergency provisions in the Constitution should go first. What is your government trying to do? They want to keep internal emergency in

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some form or the other. They say that if there is an internal rebellion in the country, then 'we would like to bring this emergency out from the bag and have it in the country'. We say that even under those conditions we do not want emergency. You understand why we say it? Because we have suffered under it. We are the real sufferers.... (*Interruptions*) You please exercise your mind and understand a little bit. Do not go by ordinary slogans. You suffered apparently under the emergency while we really suffered under it....

AN HON. MEMBER: Due to an error of judgment.

SHRI O. V. ALAGSAN: So, we would like this emergency to go, as the phrase has been used on the other side and I would like to repeat it, lock, stock and barrel.

Now, with regard to the provision relating to the MISA, I find in answer to a question that there are 263 people kept under the MISA and 163 persons kept under COFEPOSA. The total comes to 426. Now, there also I understand from a reply to this question that most of them are foreigners. So, it is very clear that this MISA is not needed for Indians. So, have some measure for dealing with foreigners alone. Do not say that we are repealing MISA with one hand and bringing in provision of preventive Detention by the other hand. Do not make MISA go by one door and Prevenive Detention come by the other door. That is what we have been saying. So I am very glad when my sister Dr. Sushila Nayar emphasized on this point and said that there should be no preventive detention law because it is a very tempting thing for any government and they succumb to this temptation. I remember Rajaji standing here and pleading very vigorously for preventive detention. But once you have got this thing on the statute book, then you will not like to give it up. It is only a temporary law uptil now but you want to make it a permanent feature of the criminal law of the land. Once you put it on the statute book, then you will be tempted to use it and you will be tempted to use it wrongly. So, for God's sake do not think of preventive detention in any form. If you want to deal with foreign nationals then have a separate law for that purpose....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Alagesan, at least now you must end.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Now I would not like to displease you because I have to stand before you on future occasions also....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken the maximum time.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: So, with these words, I oppose the motion on the subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members may now more their amendments.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

> "but regret that the Address does not take any note of the fact that the Government is refusing to take initiative within its power and competence to secure the release of Naxalites and other political prisoners including the under-trials who are still in prison in many parts of the country." (2).

That at the end of the motion the following added, namely:—

> "but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the Union Government itself is now unleashing the policy of police attacks and police firings as well as other repressive measures such as ban on strikes, imposition of the prohibitory orders against working class and the democratic mass agitation by the working people." (3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to note that some of the policies of the Government especially in relation to the big business are encouraging the latter to lunch offensives including physical attacks against the workers by using the so called "security force" of the employers with the police often conniving at such crimes." (4).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not see that the laws relating to closure, retrenchment and lay-off are not being observed by the employers, the authorities in many places conniving at such plain illegality." (5).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show sufficient concern about the attacks on the Harijans, agricultural workers and other weaker sections of the village community, which are continuing in many parts of the country but are being deliberately underplayed by the Government numerically to explain away its derelict attitude and its failure to discharge its responsibility on this score." (6).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not promise immediate effective measures which the Government is going to take for the implementation of the recommendations of the numerous commissions which have gone into the atrocities and social oppression perpetrated against the Harijans and Adivasis, and whose reports are already pending before the Government for necessary action." (7).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note that the problem faced by the Harijans and other members of the Scheduled Castes as well as Adivasis are such which cannot be solved without radical agrarian reforms and other effective measures of controlling the privileged sections of the rural rich such as the landlords and other exploiting classes." (8).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that upto now no effective measure at the higher levels in the States and at the Centre has yet been taken to set up appropriate machineries to deal with the cases of atrocities and social oppression against the Harijans, Adivasis and other backward sections of the society." (9).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need to stop the attempt by the Government to discourage if not sabotage the expansion of the public sector which is essential for the development of a modern self-reliant industrial economy in the name of encouraging cottage and small scale industries, which in effect, would not mean any significant advance on their part but would only encourage the big business in the private sector to enter the new fields or otherwise strengthen their control and grip in our economy." (10).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not feel express surprise that

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even the minimum agricultural wages are not being paid in a number of States." (11).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any concern about the pronounced and growing anti-working class posture in the labour policy of the Government nor does it give any assurance that such policy which is contrary to democracy would never be permitted." (12)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the Central Government still refuse to recognise the Moplah freedom the Moplah Rebellion of 1921, the Punnapra-Vayalar struggle and the Telengana upsurge as freedom struggle while many who were arrested during the recent Emergency are being provided with pensions." (13).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the bitter and costly experience of the prohibition in the past resulting in corruption, boot-legging, total failure of the policy itself and heavy loss of several hundred crores of rupees to the exchequer." (14)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address clearly ignores the very legitimate demand of the people for the nationalisation of the jute, textile, sugar as well as foreign drug industries in our country which is long over due." (15).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention some concrete, effective and significant measures by which the Government wishes (a) to curb rising prices and inflationary trends in the economy, (b) to ensure unmistakably the conditions of law and order and democratic and civil discipline in the nation, and (c) to give to the citizens—particularly to the economically weaker sections of the community including Harijans and Girijans—a reasonably good guarantee about the steadily improving and increasing welfare activities in our Democratic Republic." (19).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that bemoans the absence in the Address of the assurance by the Government that the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, obnoxious and perverted and harmful as it is to normal constitutional Government and democratic function, would be removed lock, stock and barrel." (20).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to mention in the Address the Government's intention of the total repeal of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act from the Statute Book." (21)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not include the promise that the Government would annul the provision of pension to former Members of Parliament." (22).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address as to when the various investigating Commissions, like the Shah Commission, would conclude their proceedings and submit their findings so as to enable the Government to punish—as per laws and rules —those found guilty of a variety of excesses during the dark days of the June, 1975—March, 1977 'Internal Emergency'." (23).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is almost silent on the need and nature of educational changes for the building up of a truly literate, well educated and enlightened citizenry for the health and progress of the Indian polity." (24).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to give any indication of the Government's determination to evolve and implement a proper, phased and balanced programme of employment to lakhs of young men and women, including the educated unemployed." (25).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but there is no mention in the Address of the Government's proposal for the lowering of voting rights from the age of 21 to that of 18." (26).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not point out precisely the dangers of all kinds of fascist, sectarian and dictatorial trends which still manifest themselves and menace the political and national scene, and which must therefore be severely and speedily dealt with by appropriate governmental action." (27).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the absence in the Address of a proper emphasis on the urgent need for a genuine and qualitative change in the style and functioning of the Government at all levels and in various spheres." (28).

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the need for registration of political parties under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and publication of their annual accounts audited by a Chartered accountant." (53).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to remove the various regional imbalances so far as development is concerned during the Sixth Five Year Plan." (54).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the time limit of the submission of reports of the various Commissions constituted to enquire into the excesses of the Emergency and the allegations against certain individuals." (55).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need to locate industries in public sector in backward areas of the country." (56).

[Shri P. K Deo]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but while appreciating the prohibition policy of the Government, regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the insincerity of certain State Governments in implementing the Centre's policy." (57).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the involvement of big powers in creating trouble in the 'Horn of Africa' thereby intensifying the already existing world tension." (58).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the review of the Centre-State relationship and decentralisation of powers." (124).

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need for:—

(a) curbing inflationary trend in the economy and bringing down prices.

(b) tackling the problem of unemployment in any concrete manner.

(c) bringing about a suitable climate of industrial relationship with a view to promoting production and growth." (143).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the alarming deterioration in the law and order situation in the country and the steps that are being taken to meet the situation." (144).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to make any mention of the communal riots in different parts of the country which have resulted in serious loss of life, limb and property of the minorities." (145).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address contrary to Government's earlier assurances and seeks to endorse the perpetuation of MISA through back door by making preventive detention a part and parcel of Cr. P.C." (146).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention of the suppression of and use of force against peaceful agitations of teachers for their democratic rights in different parts of the country." (147).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the wide misuse of power by the Government to suppress the rightful activities of political opponents." (148).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of serious and extensive industrial unrest resulting in loss of production and violent attack on the working class and suppression of their democratic rights." (149).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the anarchic conditions prevailing in a number of Universities and ruthless suppression of the students and use of force against them causing serious disruption of academic life in various institutions in different parts of the country." (150)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention whatsoever of the loss resulting from the closure, retrenchment and lay-off resorted to by the employers in collusion with the authorities." (151)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that the Address does not show any concern for the disturbing dilution in the Government's approach to:—

(a) planned economic growth.

(b) the principle of self-reliance and indigenisation of industrial policy.

(c) incursion of multinational companies in the national economy." (152)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that Hindi is being unilaterally, unimaginatively and compulsorily imposed on non-Hindi speaking States and public in total disregard of their cultural traditions and sentiments, throwing to the winds earlier assurances of the Government that All Indian languages will be given equal treatment and English will continue as official language as long as non-Hindi speaking people want to continue it." (153)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not spell out in concrete terms the much promised and publicised educational reforms." (154)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the serious dilution that has been taking place in the field of Science and Technology undermining accent on self-reliance, especially in the nuclear technology." (155).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention of the Ganga-Cavery link canal which will bring about a revolution in the agricultural economy of the country." (156)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the fact that Central Government's assistance to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala affected by unprecedented cyclones and tidal waves and floods has neither been adequate nor is accompanied by an assurance that it will not be allowed to come in the way of future development plans of the States concerned." (157)

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL (Baramulla): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the review of Centre-State relations with a view to decentralise power." (160)

[Shri Abdul Ahad Vakil]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the recent communal riots in different parts of the country in which property worth crores of rupees belonging to minorities was destroyed and human lives lost and in future measures to be taken by the Government to curb recurrence of such riots, rehabilitation of confidence among minorities, religious, linguistic or weaker sections of the country." (161)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to be taken by the Government to meet the challenge posed by educated and uneducated unemployed in the country." (162)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that Urdu language will be given the status of second official language in the Northern States." (163)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not assure that recruitment in all Government Department of religious minorities, linguistic minorities, and weaker backward sections in the country would be done on priority basis." (164)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to enlist steps to be taken by the Government for improving relations with neighbouring countries particularly within countries in the sub-continent." (165).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give assurance of the steps to eliminate corruption at all levels and discourage political opportunism by passing of legislations like Lokpal and anti-defection." (166)

SHRI A. V. P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that Hindi will not be imposed on the non-Hindi speaking States and that English will continue as an official language as long as the non-Hindi speaking people desire its continuance." (214)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the plight of the people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka who came to their motherland as refugees and the measures taken for their rehabilitation." (215)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the demands made by the Chief Ministers and leaders of political parties of several States for the grant of more autonomy to States and does not indicate Government's reaction thereto." (216)

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the sub-plan for the tribal areas of the country which has been adopted by the States and Cen-

tre to formulate the scheme by earmarking allocation from different developmental departments of State plan allocations and Central Ministries from their annual plan allocations for the economic upliftment of tribals and development of tribal areas in annual plans and in Sixth Five Year Plan. (217).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the policies related to the tribal people such as (a) Forest Policy; (b) Excise Policy; (c) Personnel Policy; (d) Educational Policy; and (e) Economic Policy, so as to bring their scheme in the main stream of national policy and plan." (218)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding distribution of ceiling surplus lands to the tribals, alienation of tribal lands, distribution of Government waste lands, rehabilitation of tribals who have been deprived of their lands due to big irrigation projects and plans, improvement of land provided to the tribals for production by providing irrigation, inputs, investment facility and involvement of the tribal peasants for agricultural production." (219)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address regarding the strengthening and reforming of the administrative machinery in the Scheduled areas of the country." (220).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the policies and guidelines by the Government of India with regard to tribal and backward areas in the current financial year and Sixth Five Year Plan to develop these areas, to eradicate regional imbalance by raising the irrigation, communication, education allocations." (221)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the need for change of the financial year from 31st March to 15th June according to the climatic condition in the rural areas." (222)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address to check all forms of exploitation of tribals which is still existing in direct and indirect manner in tribal areas." (223)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the preference for the industrial development of the backward and isolated districts in the country." (224)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the sad plight of life led by the people of Andaman & Nicobar Islands due to high cost of living unconcerned administrative system, sudden increase of passenger and cargo fare and freight to the tune of 25 per cent inadequate and most hopeless mainland Andaman and Inter Island shipping service and lack of proper plan-

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

ning for the development of the far-flung Union territory." (225).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention in the Address has been made for providing popular administrative set up for the Union Territories in the light of democratic norms and policy of decentralisation." (226).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the need for accelerated development and provision of incentives to the backward territories." (227).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that words and phrases of threat have been used against people's movements pressing for redressal grievances." (230).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the speech has presented a picture of a year of total bankruptcy of action in the matter of meeting the socio-economic problems of the people." (231).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the matter of the failure of the Government in the matter of law and order problem, family planning etc. the President has sought to find an alibi in the emergency." (232)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no serious view has been taken of the atrocious suppression of and attacks on the Harijans and other weaker sections." (233)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address acknowledges, contrary to the factual position, that the Commissions of enquiry 'are engaged in the onerous tasks' assigned to them." (378)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to announce the winding up of the Shah Commission." (379)

That at the end of the motions, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has not referred to the omission to make available Radio and Television for election broadcasts for the current Assembly elections in discriminatory contrast to State Assembly elections in June 1977." (380)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made about the farcical digging out of the time capsule, the omission of the Government to make its contents available to Parliament and the omission of admission that the loudly trumpeted attacks against the capsule were borne out to be baseless and unjustified." (381)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention was made about the imposition of the President's rule in Karnataka on the eve of the meeting of the Assembly and about the conduct of the State Government in making announcement when the election was on in disparagement of certain candidates." (391).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for a fresh look to the development of Sundarban areas in West Bengal." (277).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for providing unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed." (278).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for providing work or food to the agricultural workers in the rural areas." (279).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about any radical land reform measures." (280)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the severe attacks on Harijan agricultural labourers and tribals in the countryside and the failure of the Administration to book the culprits and prevent such atrocities." (281).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for supply of essential commodities to people through opening up of fair price shops through out the country." (282).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to give timely warning and protection to the people of coastal areas from sea fury and cyclonic storms." (283).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to give a fresh look against sea erosion which is affecting more and more the main land in West Bengal and southern parts of the country." (284).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to call a National Convention on 'Centre-State Relations' and powers." (285).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the soaring prices of the essential commodities which are affecting the poor people in the country." (286).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the economic development of backward States like Assam, Tripura; Orissa and Madhya Pradesh." (287).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for development of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir and Tripura." (288).

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for communication development of Tripura." (289).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to eradicate casteism from India." (290).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the need for quick development of Haldia Port." (291)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the revival of Calcutta Port." (292).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the damage caused to the Calcutta Port due to non-availability of 40 thousand cusec of water needed for the navigability in Hooghly river." (293).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the failure of the Central Government to render immdiate assistance to the West Bengal State Government to improve the severe power crisis." (294).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the declaration of "May Day" as a national holiday." (295).

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA (Maharajganj): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the catastrophe that has overtaken the cane growers in U.P., Bihar and in fact all over the country owing to the bumper cane crop and catastrophic fall in the value of sugar owing to which sugar factories which started quite late will be unable to crush all available sugarcane and Khandsarie." (303),

That at the end of motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has has been made in the Address that the Central Government has not issued any directions to State Governments to remove all restrictions on number of admissions to B.Ed., classes in existing B.Ed. training colleges and allow other degree colleges to start B.Ed. training colleges, L.T. training colleges and B.T.C. training colleges and permit private institutions to start new degree colleges with affiliation to teach B.Ed., L.T., B.T.C. classes in them." (304).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the measures that must be adopted to combat famine conditions prevailing in the Gorakhpur Division particularly in Dharwa and Maharajganj districts of Gorakhpur where a terrible drought has destroyed all crops." (305).

SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH (Aska): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any

positive measures for creating avenues for new jobs by stepping up industrial production, curbing industrial unrest setting up new industries, starting rural based agro-industries for the benefits of the unemployed in the rural areas imparting vocational and job-oriented training in the educational institutions for self-employment and such other methods to solve the problem of unemployment." (366).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any positive, definite and effective measures to curb the price rise and artificial scarcity of essential commodities created by unscrupulous businessmen which hits hard the common man particulary the poor and the middle class." (367).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to improve the standard in our educational institutions through educational reforms by introducing modern techniques eradicating administrative inefficiency, improving the quality of teaching and research through making available adequate library, laboratory facilities, awarding more freeships, scholarships to the needy and deserving students, organising study tours and also improving the quality of teachers by organising summer teacher training programmes and seminars in the advanced fields." (368).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any positive steps to curb the fast deteriorating law and order situation in the country resulting in mass murders of Harijans, industrial workers, innocent men and women and alarming rise in crime rate." (369).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any positive policy or programme towards inmproving the living conditions of Harijans and Adivasis who constitute a large bulk of the population of the country and to protect their life and property from the atrocities of the caste Hindus which has risen in great proportions in the recent times." (370).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any measures to control the growing inefficiency, corruption and nepotism in the bureaucray which is growing stronger day by day deterrent to the interest and well being of the country." (371).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the amendments are also before the House.

श्री बी० पी० मंडल : (मधेपुरा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

15.49 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

लेकिन मैं एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के सभासदों की तरह या रावण के सभासदों की तरह हम लोग हां-में-हां मिलाने वाले, जनता पार्टी के सदस्य नहीं हैं। रावण के समय में रावण भी अपने सभासदों की मीटिंग बुलाया

[श्री बी० पी० मंडल]

करता था और जब वह उन से पूछता था कि क्या विचार है, तो उस के सभासद जो राक्षस लोग थे, कहते थे कि हम आदमी और बन्दर को तो रोज ही खाते हैं, इस में कोई नई बात नहीं है। ऐसे ही सभासद श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के वक्त में होते थे—यदि उस समय उन लोगों ने उन को रोका होता तो आज यह हालत देश की नहीं होती, जनतंत्र की न होती और वे अपने किये की जो सजा भोग रहे हैं वे न भोगते। इसलिए मैं कुछ वाजिब बातें कहना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बार का जो इलेक्शन रिजल्ट था, वह कोई मामूली रिजल्ट नहीं था। यह एक रेवोल्यूशन था, एक क्रान्ति थी, जिस में सारे के सारे उत्तर भारत में कांग्रेस का बक्सा निस रह गया, लेकिन रेवोल्यूशन जहां कहीं भी होता है और उस के कारण जो दूसरी सरकार बनती है, उस से जनता यह उम्मीद करती है कि कोई डाइनेमिक चेन्ज, कोई रेडिकल चेन्ज होगी। अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनाए लगभग एक वर्ष हो गया है लेकिन अभी तक कोई भी डाइनेमिक चेन्ज नहीं दिखाई दी, कोई रेडिकल चेन्ज नहीं दिखाई दी और स्थिति वही है जैसा कि कहा जाता है "वही रफ़्तार बेढंगी जो पहले थी अब भी है।" वही शाही ठाट चल रहे हैं, वही तन्ख्वाहें ले रहे हैं और मिनिस्टरों के पास वही पी० ए०, वही स्पेशल एसिसटेन्ट और बहुत सारा दूसरा स्टाफ़ चल रहा है और काम के वक्त जबकि संसद में इतना इम्पोर्टेंट डिस्कशन चल रहा हो, तो एक भी कैबिनट मिनिस्टर नहीं बैठता और जब बुलाते हैं तो बहुत मुश्किल से वे आ पाते हैं। इस में अध्यक्ष महोदय आप को भी दिक्कत हो जाती है कि करें तो क्या करें। डेमोक्रेटिक प्रिंसपिल्स के मुताबिक जब कोई इम्पोर्टेन्ट डिस्कशन हाऊस में चल रहा हो तो, कैबिनट मिनिस्टर को रहना चाहिए, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को रहना चाहिए और कम से कम दो, चार मिनिस्टरों को रहना चाहिए। कैबिनट के कम से कम एक मिनिस्टर को तो रहना ही चाहिए लेकिन उन की एटेंडेंस टोटली निल हो जाती है। ऐसे वक्त में मुनासिब तो यह होता कि अध्यक्ष महोदय आप पांच, दस मिनट के लिए इस संसद की बैठक को स्थगित कर देते। जब यहां पर इस बात को उठाया गया, तो वे बड़ी मेहनत करने पर आए, बड़ी मिन्नत करने पर आए और आखिर वे यहां आने के लिए मान गये। इसलिए देखने में यह आता है कि लोगों को कोई खास फ़ायदा नहीं हुआ है। इन लोगों से जनता को बहुत उम्मीदें थीं और वे यह सोच रही थी कि ये कुछ कर के दिखायेंगे लेकिन उन की उम्मीदें यों ही रह गई और कुछ खास हुआ नहीं। चीन में जो क्रान्ति आई थी, उस में पहले जो वहां पर मोनार्की थी, उस के बाद जो के० एम० टी० की सरकार बनी, उस से लोगों को बहुत निराशा हुई लेकिन जब माऊ-त्से-तुंग की सरकार बनी, तो बहुत डाइनेमिक चेन्ज चीन में आई, जिस से उनकी सरकार अभी तक चली और उन के मरने के बाद अभी तक वह सरकार चल रही है। यहां पर क्या डाइनेमिक चेन्ज आपने किया है? हमें तो कोई डाइनेमिक चेन्ज दिखाई नहीं देती। कांग्रेस सरकार के जमाने में जो घूमखोरी चलती थी, वैसी ही घूसखोरी आज भी चल रही है। कोई नहीं बता सकता कि किसी किस्म की चेन्ज हमें दिखाई देती है। कोई डाइनेमिक चेन्ज आप नहीं लाए हैं और कुछ करने की शायद तमन्ना भी नहीं है।

अब मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जिन बातों का जिक्र किया है, उन के सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ विचार जाहिर करना चाहता हूं। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने सब से पहले यह कहा है कि हम ने लोगों की फ्रीडम को उन को वापस दिला दिया है। यह सही है कि हमारी सरकार ने उन की फ्रीडम को वापस दिला दिया है लेकिन बार बार फ्रीडम की वापसी की बात कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। कोई नई बात आप को लोगों के लिए करनी चाहिए। प्रेस की फ्रीडम की बात भी कही गई है। ठीक है, प्रेस को फ्रीडम मिल गई है लेकिन जितनी फ्रीडम उनके लिए मुनासिब है, उतनी ही उन को देनी चाहिए। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि उनके ऊपर भी कुछ कन्ट्रोल की आवश्यकता होती है। बाबू जगजीवन राम की जो बनारस में बेइज्जती हुई, उस का कोई खास जिक्र अखबारों में नहीं आया। मैं उस वक्त बम्बई के एक अस्पताल में बीमार था और बराबर अखबार पढ़ता था। किसी ने उस का कोई खास जिक्र किया हो, ऐसा मालूम नहीं देता था। यहां पर जो प्रेस के मालिक हैं वे केपीटेलिस्टस हैं और उन के अपने वेस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स हैं। जो उन को सूट करता है, वही यूज वे छाप देते हैं। वे पूरी न्यूज नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए जितनी फ्रीडम हम ने उनको दी है उतनी वे डिजर्व नहीं करते हैं और यह देश के हित के बात है कि उन पर थोड़ासा नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, देखिये संसद् की जो रिपोर्टिंग होती है, उसमें जिन दो-चार सदस्यों के नाम उन्हें पसंद होंगे उनकी कार्यवाही को वे छाप देंगे बाकि सब को छोड़ देंगे। मेज प्रेक्टिश आफ पार्लियामेंट के अनुसार पार्लियामेंट की रिपोर्टिंग प्रेस में करेक्ट होनी चाहिए। कामनवेल्थ या ब्रिटेन का जो इतिहास है उसके अनुसार वहां की पार्लियामेंट का स्पीकर किसी भी अखबार को पार्लियामेंट की प्रोसीडिंग्स छापने से रोक सकता है। हमने जनता पार्टी के मेनिफेस्टो में कहा है कि हम टेलीविजन और रेडियो को आटोनोमस बोडीज बनायेंगे लेकिन अभी तक उन्हें बनाया नहीं गया है। अभी आपने देखा होगा कि बाबू जगजीवन राम जी के बारे में जो यहां पर चर्चा हुई थी, उसमें कम से कम 15 सदस्यों ने भाग लिया होगा लेकिन कितने सदस्यों के भाषण रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर आये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, या तो आप इस सब को कंट्रोल कीजिए नहीं तो अगर यह मामला प्रिविलेज में आता है तो आप हमें इजाजत दीजिए ताकि इन लोगों के बारे में प्रिविलेज लाया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर 42वें संविधान संशोधन की चर्चा हुई। यहां पर एमर्जेंसी के बारे में भी कहा गया है। इसके बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि या तो संविधान में से एमर्जेन्सी का प्रोविजन बिल्कुल निकाल दिया जाए या उसको डिफाइन कर दिया जाए कि किन किन परिस्थितियों में इन्टरनल एमर्जेंसी देश में लागू की जा सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि संविधान में इस प्राविजन को इसलिए रखा गया था कि देश में अगर ब्लडशेड होता है तो उसे रोका जा सके। जब संविधान बना, उस समय हिन्दुस्तान का विभाजन हुआ था और बहुत से स्थानों पर ब्लडशेड हो रहा था। इसी कारण से यह एमर्जेंसी का प्रोविजन रखा गया। हम इसका इस्तेमाल उस समय भी कर सकते हैं जब कि मालिक और मजदूरों में लड़ाई हो और वह देश के साधारण कानूनों से न रुक पा रही हो। लेकिन संविधान निर्माताओं ने यह कभी नहीं सोचा होगा कि देश का कोई ऐसा नेता भी होगा या होगी जो अपने

[श्री बी० पी० मंडल]

को पावर में रखने के लिए इस एमर्जेंसी के प्रोविजन का मिसयूज करेगा। अगर इस प्रोविजन को डिफाइन कर दिया जाता या इसे रखा ही नहीं जाता तो ऐसा नहीं होता। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर इस प्रोविजन को हटाना मुमकिन न हो तो इस डिफाइन कर दिया जाए कि अब देश में अमरजेंसी हो हिन्दू-मुसलमानों में हो या लेबर-मजदूरों में हो और जिस आर्डिनरी लॉ से कंट्रोल न किया जा सके उस सूरत में ही इसका लगाया जा सकता है। यह न हो कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने जजमेंट दे दिया और इस एमर्जेंसी का इस्तेमाल अपने को पावर में रखने के लिए कर लिया। आज तो इंदिरा गांधी थीं कल को कोई और भी व्यक्ति हो सकता है जो अपने को सत्ता में बरकरार रखने के लिए इसका इस्तेमाल कर बैठे और इसका मिसयूज कर जाये। इसीलिए मेरा पुनः यह सुझाव है कि इस एमर्जेंसी के प्रोविजन को भारत के संविधान से हटा दिया जाए। अगर यह न हो सके तो इसे कम से कम डिफाइन कर दिया जाए कि किन किन परिस्थितियों में एमर्जेंसी लागू की जा सकती है और एमर्जेंसी लागू करने के बाद उसे कितने समय तक बरकरार रखा जा सकता है। संविधान में यह डिफाइन करना जरूरी है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो भी कदम उठाने चाहिए थे, वे कदम सरकार अभी तक नहीं उठा पाई है।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में पिपुल रिप्रेजेन्टेशन एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट करने की बात भी कही गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसमें खर्च के बारे में भी अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष, महोदय, आप भी जानते हैं, और सब जानते हैं कि इस एक्ट के मुताबिक कोई भी व्यक्ति पार्लियामेंट का इलेक्शन लड़ने के लिए 35 हजार रुपया खर्च कर सकता है लेकिन लोग खर्च करते हैं दो-दो लाख रुपये। इलेक्शन का जो अकाउंट दिया जाता है वह बोगस अकाउंट होता है। हमारा देश गरीब है, देश में अधिकांश लोग गरीब है इसलिए इस खर्च के बारे में भी इस एक्ट में प्रोविजन किया जाए। वह पार्लियामेंट में या विधान सभा में आने का ख्वाब भी नहीं देख सकता है मौजूदा परिस्थितियों में। जो लोग सोशलिज्म की बात करते हैं वे चुनाव में लाखों लाख खर्च कर देते हैं। पता नहीं कहां से वे यह रुपया लाते हैं। जो गरीब वर्ग में रहता है वह मैनेज नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ पीपल एक्ट में इस प्रकार का एमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए ताकि इस तरह से चुनाव में पैसा बहाया न जा सके।

16 hrs.

लोकपाल बिल के बारे में भी राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है। 1968 में शायद यह पहली बार आया था। उस वक्त मैं भी पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य था। तब से आज तक यह बिल आता रहा है और चला जाता रहा है। यह जब ऐक्ट बने तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस में बहुत ज्यादा चेंजिज कर दिए जाएं तभी इसको ऐक्ट का रूप दिया जाए। आप इसका रिकामेंडेटरी बाडी बनाना चाहते हैं। उससे कुछ नहीं होगा। एक्ट मेंडेटरी होना चाहिए उसकी प्राविजंस मेंडेटरी होनी चाहिए। आप शायद प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी इस बार उस में लाना चाहते हैं और उस पर कुछ मतभेद है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। मैं समझता हूं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर हों, हाई कोर्ट के जज हों, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज हों उन सब पर उसका जूरिसडिक्शन होना चाहिए। उस दिन प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी उस में आएं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उनको 'रखने से क्या लाभ

होगा ? वे करते क्या हैं ? वे अपनी बात कहते हैं । उनको इंडिपेंडेंट रहना चाहिए, जो समझें कहें और करें । कलम उनके पास नहीं है कि वे आर्डर कर दें । वे किसी मिनिस्टर के पास सिफारिश करते हैं तो वह मिनिस्टर उनकी सिफारिश को न सुने, उसको इसकी आजादी है । पार्लियामेंट के मम्बरों को उस में घसीटना ठीक नहीं होगा और कोई लाभ उससे नहीं होगा । जब बिल आएगा तब मैं फिर बोलूंगा । इस वक्त मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि लोकपाल को ज्यादा पावर्ज देनी चाहिए । जिन के एग्जेक्टिव फंक्शंज हैं, जो हाई प्लेसिस में हैं, जिन के हाथ में और जिन की कलम में कुछ करने की ताकत है उनको उस में लिया जाना चाहिए । पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को उस में घसीट कर लाना और बेकार की कंट्रोवर्सी खड़ी करना ठीक नहीं है । दूसरी तरफ बहुत से आदमी छूट जाएं इससे कोई फायदा नहीं । इसकी प्राविजंज रिकोमेंडेटरी नहीं मैंडेटरी होनी चाहिए । हमारे यहां भी लोकायक्त बिल है जो पास हुआ था । वहां एस० बी० सोनी साहब से कुछ नहीं होता है, उनकी बात को कोई सुनता नहीं है । उलटे उन्हीं पर मुकदमा करने लग जाते हैं । दो तीन मिनिस्टर्ज को उन्होंने पकड़ा था । उनके खिलाफ उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी । हाई कोर्ट से लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक पहले तो उनकी एप्वाइंटमेंट तक को क्वेश्चन किया गया । इस प्रकार से लोकपाल या लोकायुक्त बिल को कमजोर बनाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा । उनको आपको पूरी ताकत देनी चाहिए । स्केंडेनेवियन कंट्रीज में, यूरोप के और देशों में जहां एम्बुड्जमेन प्रणाली है या पार्लियामेंटरी कमिश्नर कहा जाता है उन देशों में जो व्यवस्था है उसको आपको जा कर देखना चाहिए । उसी तरह से लोक पाल बिल को आप एफेक्टिव बनाएं । वास्तव में हाई प्लेसिस में कुरप्शन को चैक करने की जरूरत है और इसके लिए आप उनको ताकत दें और सख्त कानून बनाएं ।

आपने यह भी कहा है कि पुलिस कमिशन आप बनाएंगे । अंग्रेजों के चले जाने के बाद जिस को तीस बरस हो गए हैं चाहे सी० आर० पी० हो, बी एस एफ हो, स्टेट की आर्म्ड पुलिस हो, ला एण्ड आर्डर मैंटेन करने के लिए फारेन गवर्नमेंट के वक्त उनको जो ट्रेनिंग दी गई थी इसी तरह की ट्रेनिंग आज भी दी जाती है । ट्रिगर हैपी, गोली चलाने में ही वे फुर्ती दिखाते हैं । जनता का सहयोग नहीं लेते हैं, जनता की भलाई किस में है इसको नहीं देखते हैं । हमारे यहां बिहार में जयप्रकाश का आन्दोलन चल रहा था । मेरी कंस्टिट्युएंसी में पुलिस की फायरिंग से एक बारह चौदह साल का निर्दोष लड़का दूकान पर काम करता हुआ मारा गया । उस वक्त रुस्तमजी डायरेक्टर जनरल बी एस एफ थे और उनका एक स्टेटमेंट निकला था जिस का जयप्रकाश जी अपनी मीटिंगों में हवाला दिया करते थे । उसने कहा था कि हमारे यहां जो बुलेट बच्चों पर यूज होते है वे दुश्मनों पर होने चाहिएं । उन्होंने बताया था कि यूरोप में रायट गन और रबड़ बुलैट यूज होते हैं । हमारे यहां भी वे होने चाहिएं । हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार बन गई है । लेकिन इन सब बातों की तरफ उसने भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है । कहीं कुछ नहीं । मिनिस्टर हो गये, कांग्रेस वाले सभी देशी नवाब हो गये । तो इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारी पुलिस को ट्रिगर हैपी नहीं बनना चाहिए, बल्कि उसमें जन सेवा की प्रवृत्ति रहनी चाहिए । आप डाकुओं पर, क्रिमिनल्स पर भले ही गोली चलायें, लेकिन विद्यार्थी जब डेमोन्स्ट्रेशन करते हैं जिसका कि हमको अधिकार है, ऐसे अवसर पर रबर बुलट, रायट गन का इस्तेमाल पुलिस को

[श्री बी० पी० मण्डल]

करना चाहिए, जैसे कि यूरोप में पुलिस करती है। होज पाइप से लोगों को रोकना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है। बढैया में पुलिस की बदमाशी से गोली चली, किस परिस्थिति में ऐसा हुआ वह मैं कहना नहीं चाहता। वहां एक अप्राकृतिक आफेंस के कारण पुलिस ने ढिलाई दिखाई जिसको ले कर लोगों ने डेमोन्स्ट्रेशन किया। इस पर पुलिस ने गोली चलाई जिसमें 15, 16 आदमी मारे गये। तो पुलिस बिना टीयर गैस चलाये एक दम गोली चला देती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि मौत को कंट्रोल करने के लिए पुलिस रायट गन या रबर बुलेट का प्रयोग करे। गृह मंत्री जी यहां रहते ही नहीं हैं, हम लोगों की बात जैसे आइ इन विल्डरनैस है। पुलिस फोर्स को आपको ऐसी ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कंमीशन की बात कही है। लेकिन मुझे शक है कि देश में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए जो होना चाहिए, हरिजनों के लिए जो होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है। हरिजनों के लिए महात्मा गांधी जी ने मूवमेंट किया था, डा० लोहिया ने भी लोगों का ध्यान दिलाया था ....

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to conclude. You have already taken twenty minutes.

श्री बी० पी० मण्डल : दो, तीन मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा। मेरा कहना है कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए भी सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए। डा० लोहिया ने कहा था हिन्दुस्तान में चार वर्ग नहीं हैं, एक जाति ऊपर में है ब्राह्मणों की और नीचे तीन हजार जातियां हैं, और जो अण्डरप्रिवलेज्ड हैं अभी भी उनकी समाज में अच्छी पोजीशन नहीं है। उनके लिए जरूर कुछ ना जाये।

माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती सुशीला नायर ने प्रोहिबिशन के बारे में कहा, और राष्ट्रपति जी का भी कहना है कि चार साल में मद्य-निषेध लागू करेंगे। चार वर्ष बाद क्या हालत होगी, यह करें या नहीं करें। इसलिए शुभ कार्य जितनी जल्दी हो करना चाहिए। मेरा तो कहना है कि इसको चार महीने में करना चाहिए बजाय चार साल के। माननीय सदस्या ने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से समझा दिया कि थोड़ा रेवेन्यू पाने के लिए आप लोगों का पैसा बरबाद कराते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। चीन के लोग पहले अफीम खाते थे। आप जानते हैं कि चीन की उस वक्त क्या हालत थी। सब अफ़ीमची थे। लड़ाई में भी छाता लगा कर जाते थे लड़ने के लिए, हमने फ़ोटो में देखा है। लेकिन जब वहां रिप्रजेन्टेटिव सरकार बनी तो उसने अफ़ीम को तुरन्त बन्द कर दिया। इसलिए कोई तुक नहीं है कि प्रोहिबिशन को चार वर्ष में लागू करें। इसको आप चार महीने में लागू करें तो अच्छा है और आपने चूंकि मुझे 2 बार कह दिया है बैठने के लिए, हालांकि मुझे बहुत बातें कहनी थीं, लेकिन मैंने चूंकि आप से कहा था कि मैं तीन मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा इसलिए मैं बराबर आपकी बात को मानते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Motion. Occasions come rarely and far between as far as I could recollect when one could oppose the Motion with as free a conscience as with respect to the Motion now before the House. As was mentioned by my friend, Mr. Alagesan, sitting through the President's Address in the Central Hall I lost myself in a bewilderment as to what exactly was being done here. I was reminded of a passage in the Merchant of Venice which says: "Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all

Venice. His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff". I searched through the chaff as best as I could, but I have not yet discovered even the two grains of wheat.

Sir, the President's Address has got to cover three aspects. One is that it must give us a truthful review and faithful review of the year that has passed and correct appraisal of the situation that is current and must tell us what it proposes to do for the legislative claim, economic claim and national claim for the year that is ahead. Examining this Address from these three angles, I should confess to a feeling of utter disappointment and frustration because as far as the review of the past is concerned, it is a *suppressio veri suggestio falsi* with respect to many aspects. With respect to evaluation of current events, you do not get much in this Address at all. As far as the future is concerned, if only one reads between the lines the picture that is unfolding will be disturbing in the most as far as the masses of the people are concerned. I would just briefly take one by one a few items and will finish within the time allotted to me. I would just take up the first point. Here it is stated like this. "Due to proper management of the economy in the past year, it is today well placed for making a rapid advance in the coming year." I could not think of a more untrue statement, if I may be permitted to say so. You look at the growth rate. I do not quote any other at the moment rather than the economic survey itself. The claim is that in the rate of growth we have made a considerable improvement. But the Economic Survey tells us a different story altogether. This is what they say. The gross rate of national product in the current year is expected to be about 5 per cent. It is less than the growth rate of 8.5 per cent reached in 1975-76 and then the annual average growth rate for the four years, that is, upto 1977-78, works out to 3.9 per cent. This covers the period the Congress regime was also in power. 8.5 per cent was the growth rate at that time. 5 per cent is the growth rate today and you say you are making a very signal progress. I am sorry that the Cabinet made the President address the Members of Parliament in terms which do not conform to the factual situation and to the truth.

The Economic Survey says that industrial production increased by 10.4 per cent in 1976-77.... It says further that in contrast to the trend in 1976-77 industrial production in 1977-78 is likely to register a growth of 5—6 per cent. 1976-77 was the period when the Congress Government was in power and 10.4 per cent was the industrial growth and today it is about 5—6 per cent. Then, come to money supply which will control the price situation in the country. It says that in 1977-78 the increase in money supply had been of the order of 8.7 per cent. The important factor is that the contribution of the budgetary operations of the Government to the increase in money supply has shown a sharp rise this year as compared to the same period last year. Time deposits do exercise a contracting influence; the rate of growth of time deposits had been lower. Money supply has shot up considerably. The disturbing factor is that it is the result of budgetary operations of the government. Formerly money supply increased not because of the budgetary operations but because of the foreign exchange remittances which came in a large measure. The rate of growth of time deposit had been lower. That shows that we are in for greater trouble and inflationary spiral is round the corner.

Now look at the export position. The Economic Survey says that the export growth has decelerated to about 9 per cent from 27 per cent in 1976-77. Many of the items which showed buoyancy in the previous years such as sugar, leather, and leather manufactures, iron and steel, cotton apparel, fish and fish preparations have shown smaller growth during the year due to a variety of reasons. Production in important industries like electricity

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

generation, coal, steel, cement, commercial vehicles, etc. have shown a decelerating rate of growth. That is the picture before us.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भाषण बजट पर हो रहा है या राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is the 'proper' management of the economy in the past year which the President has placed before us. I am saying that this is not proper management of the economy.

The Survey ends: "To sum up, while there is sufficient cause for satisfaction in the performance of the economy in the current year, the shortfalls in the production of commodities like edible oils, pulses and cotton, the low rate of increase in industrial production, the increased liquidity in the economy, the sluggishness in industrial investment and the accumulation of reserves are matters for concern." This is what the Janata Party has achieved in the course of one year. From the big industrial buoyancy and growth, this is what they have brought us to.

Now looking to the future what is the position? The President says in his address that they are impatient of the controls and that they want to lift all the controls. He says: A Committee has been constituted to study comprehensively the entire systems of controls and make recommendations to reduce and streamline them. Well the Janata Party is free to take its own line. But may I submit, Sir, in the economy of our country—a developing country that ours is—with all sorts of stranglehoids coming in, multinationals operating, big money operating and money concentrating in certain areas, control is an absolute desideratum to a certain extent. Janata Party is acting upto its article of faith. I would rather say that Swatantra Party philosophy is projecting forward strongly and they are now in for removing the controls altogether.

They again say that all the ills have been analysed and that the emphasis will therefore have to be on increasing the output of commodities and providing incentive for large investment in industry and formulating an overall strategy for growth. Therefore, on the one hand controls will be done away with and on the other more incentive will be given to the Industrialists, to the big houses in the name of incentives to investment. All the incentives given in the last Budget —are they not enough? All the relief given—is it not enough? As the Finance Minister pointed out somewhere else, "investment is not coming forward", here is an indication that more incentive will be given to them.

Looking to the future, the price front is going to be explosive. Let there be no doubt about this matter. What is the price position? The President says, the price position is perfectly alright. There are three aspects —one is the Consumer price index, the second is the Working class price index and the third is the Wholesale price index. The wholesale price index covers all sorts of articles. What is material is the working class price index and the consumer price index. Here there is a peculiar phenomenon. The wholesale price index rise was to the extent of 1. 6 per cent, the consumer price index to the extent of 5.9 per cent and the working class price index to the extent of 9.8 per cent. This is what you are finding today. The working class price index has gone up. The result is that the Government of India had to come forward with an announcement today granting DA to the Government employees. If there was no rise in the price index, why do you give additional DA? It is very clear the prices have considerably gone up. The President himself admits that the inflationary potential is considerable. Why? The money supply is high, the production is low and other constraints are operating.

Therefore the compulsions are very high. In this context he makes an appeal. He says: "Industrial unrest will lead to loss in production and this will not be in anybody's interest. I appeal to employees, employees and other concerned to ensure harmonious industrial relations so that growth is not affected." Therefore already there is an inflationary pressure and to ease the inflationary pressure, you must have industrial peace. For that he is content with making an appeal Are the conditions congenial for the sustenance of industrial peace? Much has been said about revocation of the legislative measures taken during the Emergency. I will come to that later. But with respect to bonus, no revocation; with respect to CDS, we know what they tendered, we resisted and therefore the money had to be paid by them; with respect to LIC agreement, the Parliament did not come forward for an enactment and the workers had to go to Supreme Court to get it annulled. Here is the more menacing statement made and it is a statement of threat to them. They say: "While any aggrieved section is welcome to seek redress of its legitimate grievances through constitutional channels open to it, the Government cannot obviously permit lawlessness and violence. Stringent deterrent action will be taken against those indulging in them." Therefore, here is the aggrieved section, the working class; the prices are going up and they are in difficulties. Their grievances have got to be redressed. What is the answer; it is not by tackling the economic problem, but by giving a stringent warning that action will be taken against them. No stringent warning against the capitalists who are not investing their money inspite of all the assistance given. No stringent warning against fellows killing Harijans and adivasis, against fellows who are snatching away property from the hands of landless labour or against goondas who are operating, creating a law and order problem. But stringent warning comes out only against the working class who may resort to strikes and industrial unrest. It should be clearly understood that no shibboleth or advice is going to operate, no stringent warning is going to operate; if this is going to be the economic policy nobody will be able to contain the working class and their discontentment. The result may be an explosion, complete fall in production with the consequent reactions on the price front and economy. They say, a committee has been appointed for evolving a wages, incomes and price policy—the Boothalingam Commission. The trade unions may quarrel with one another, but not one central trade union has agreed to cooperate with this commission. All of them have passed resolutions saying that they will not cooperate with this wagefreezing committee which has been appointed. The Boothalingam Commission is anathema to the working class and here is the President swearing by it and saying it will evolve a suitable policy! There is wagefreeze on the one hand, denial of bonus on the other hand, increase in price, fall in production and goondas operating against the employees at the gates of factories. Against all this, avoidance of industrial unrest can be a matter of wishful thinking. Mr. Fernandes is shaking his head. I am happy he is there. He can understand the language perfectly well and he did it well. The same situation is round the corner. I am sure he will give up his ministership then and give a lead to the workers.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): It is nice to hear the devil quoting the Bible.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am quoting from the devil whom I heard sometime back. What I heard in 1975, I am quoting now!

Coming to weaker sections, day before yesterday's papers carry the report that in MP, 105 Harijans were murdered, according to a statement made on the floor of the Assembly. In Bihar every day you hear not more killing but scorching people by putting them on fire. There is oppression of

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the Harijans and adivasis taking place in such a large measure What is being done about it? It is now said that the government is aware of it Here is a statement made and I must thank the government for it

> The government attaches the hig hest importance to the enforcement of the rights and safeguards for Minorities Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

What is the panacea? Characteristic of the Janata Government three com missions are being set up to find out what are the grievances of Minorities what are the grievances of Harijans and what are the grievances of Back ward Classes This government has a commission mania For everything there is a commission They have appointed Mr Masani as Chairman of the Minorities Commission Minorities include Muslims Mr Masani has dis tinguished himself as a pro-Israel and anti-Arab Man' I do not know who is the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes Commission But don t we have a con stitutional machmery to guarantee the safeguards provided for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes' There is an officer provided Why not strengthen that machinery and take it down to the State level and taluk level?

Why not you give that office the constitutional authority with full po wers to deal with this question rather than leave it with Home Ministers who are known more for their anti pathy to the Harijans than for their love for the redressal of the grievances of the Harijans? You will leave the cause of the Harijans with Mr Charan Singh better leave a sheep with a wolf rather than leaving the Harijans with the Home Minister of India This s the character of most of the Ministers and here is the solution coming in Everybody knows the problems What are the problems of the Muslim com munity for example? There was the language problem there was the re cruitment problem and they have got their educational institutions problem These problems are well-known and the solutions are well-known Why not handle the solutions? Is there a real need to go in for the Commissions? I am not opposing the Commissions but you are not going to put dust in the eyes of anybody by the appointment of these commissions You are now authorising somebody to write a post-dated cheque on a bankrupt bank That is what is going to happen By the time the Commissions finish their work your Government will have left That is all the long evity I am giving to your Government You are autho rising somebody to write a post dated cheque on a bankrupt bank This s all that you are doing This is a sheer gimmickry an exercise in deceit If you cannot help those people the Scheduled Castes people and the minorities and the backward communi ties for Heaven s sake do not insult do not put up an appearance as if you are solicitous about them and act in such a manner that they have absolute ly no brains to understand the treac hery that is played on them If you cannot solve the problem leave it at that Do not insult them That is all I have got to say on this

A great claim made is about the sav ing of democracy Democracy has been saved as if all these 30 years there has been no democracy And what has happened about this demo cracy? I do not want to go back to the question of the dissolution of the Assemblies in the North That is over What happened in Karnataka? In Karnataka there was a Ministry which had full backing of the Legislative As sembly The Legislative Assembly is to meet day after tomorrow Can some majority of the M L As go to say go and say We are against it? Is it not an accepted principle that the majority minority question has got to be settled on the floor of the Legisla tive Assembly? I can understand your avoiding a Legislative Assembly and dissolving it if the Legislative Assem bly is not scheduled to meet The As sembly is scheduled to meet day after

tomorrow and today you are butchering and after that, the President's Rule is imposed. And you issue a press note and in that press note you say: "We had originally decided not to do this, but ask the parties to test their strength on the floor of the Legislative Assembly." This is the press note. "But complaints are coming up and pressures are mounting up on the MLAs. Therefore, to save them we are going to dissolve the Assembly." Is there any provision for that? Somebody puts up a pressure on a M.L.A. and therefore, you will dissolve the Assembly and you will call the Chief Minister names and, you put your Governor there and what did the Governor do? When the election was on, he held a press conference. Have you ever heard of this? And he said in the press Conference: "I have recommended to the Centre to take action against Mr. Devaraj Urs on corruption charges." Mr. Devaraj Urs was a candidate in the election, forget about his being the Chief Minister. What business had the Governor to come out with a statement that would have a derogatory effect? Is it not interference with the election? And you were publishing at that time the Grover Commission's Report? And the whole ground was being built up. But let us understand one thing. The common man in this country is more conscious and has also greater commonsense. He has got a sort of horse sense. The moment you are dealing with somebody unfairly, the moment you are mounting up your attack on somebody unjustifiably, the common man will make a cause and he will strike back and strike back with vigour. Well, the Central Government murdered a Government there and the Government went to the people, the people have retained that Government with full powers. May I ask: Will this Governor swear in Mr. Devaraj Urs or not? Or, would he say that there is a Grover Commission's Report?

And who is going to send that anti-corruption report to the Central Government for prosecution? What are you going to do about this? You took an action against a democratic set-up. The people have given a verdict, vetoing your action, and have given you a censure. The people have put the same man back to power, and have given a slap on your face. If you have a sense of responsibility and of respectability, if you have got any sense about the democratic norms—certainly it is left to the Government to decide —you should consider whether Mr. Charan Singh will continue or whether in terms of collective responsibility Government will continue or not. With respect to the Governor, he does not deserve to be there for a moment. The Governor has got to be withdrawn. And if this report came on his initiative, he should be censured ; he must be taken to task. If, on the other hand, as Mr. Morarjibhai said, if the Governor is a representative of the Centre, and if the report was dictated by the Centre, the Central Government must answer for this atrocious act on the democratic set-up. No less a person than Mr. Kuldip Nayar immediately wrote an article condemning this and censured the Central Government for this action. Is this the way democracy is protected?

You call us names for demolishing democracy. What about you? I am putting the mirror against your face. You demolished Assemblies in the North. You demolished the sitting Chief Minister and threw him into the street. You carried on a campaign against him, when the election was on. You carried out poll rigging in Bihar and UP. This is the way democracy is being fostered in this country.

MR. SPEAKER: Just 5 minutes more.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: And you have made it a regular practice to have onslaughts on the Opposition. Peasants were being arrested—whether in Punjab, Haryana or any other place. Congress offices are being raided; Congressmen were being harassed. In UP, thousands of people i.e. Congressmen, were arrested and thrown into jail, for defending their flags; they were thrown into jails. You attacked

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teachers and students on strike. You opened fire on the workers. This is the situation that is developing, and this is the way you are serving democracy in this country.

And now comes the Charan Singh-model of another threat against the Congress flag. (*Interruptions*) When it comes, I will answer about it. I don't want to say anything about it to-day; but that shows the spirit of the man. I do not know whether the Cabinet is going to allow it. Allow you may, at your peril, I must warn because Congressmen, if they have an iota of blood left in their veins, will fight for the preservation of their party flag at the cost of their lives. Let it be understood. This is the way you are going to preserve democracy.

I now come to foreign policy. It was a wonderful statement made—genuine, real non-alignment. I do not know what exactly you are meaning, when you say that we have achieved friendship. Mr. Vajpayee is repeatedly saying that there is no change as far as foreign policy is concerned and that his Government is continuing the foreign policy of the former Government. If that be so, then why this emphasis on genuineness? Do you mean to say that the foreign policy of non-alignment was not genuine? If you feel so, you are not then speaking the truth when you say you are carrying on the foreign policy of the former Government. Either you are deviating from that foreign policy, or there is no meaning in your saying "genuine non-alignment".

You speak about a tilt. There was a tilt, you say, on our part, towards the Soviet Union. Let it be very correctly understood. There are countries which will till towards a country which takes an independent stand. India took an independent and strong stand so far as her sovereignty was concerned. And therefore, may be Soviet Union made a tilt towards India. It is not that India made a special tilt to the Soviet Union. Because of our independent stand, when the Pakistan war came, they came to our aid; when there was an aggression, they came to our aid, because of the respect they have for our independent stand. Today you are tilting to some other country, not that they are tilting to you. Here is a wonderful phraseology used in the President's Address:

> "We are confident that the many-sided cooperation and understanding which we have built with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries will be strengthened and enriched. We have achieved cordiality and friendship in our relations with the United States of America and Western democracies with whom we share a common belief in the democratic system of Government."

With respect to one it is an "understanding" arrangement; with respect to another, it is "cordiality and friendship". This is the change and this is the tilt you are giving. Let it be very clearly seen that the western countries were not very happy with the progress that we were making, with the steel mills that were being built here, they were not happy with the nuclear explosion that took place here and the last straw which broke the camel's back was when we started capturing foreign markets by getting contracts in competition with those countries. But today at 6 0'Clock we will have a Bill, which will come forward in such a manner that our contract capability will be completely eliminated and given as a present to those foreign countries. They will be very very happy, and that happiness is flourishing in this "cordiality and friendship". That is what we are coming to.

Finally, much has been said about the Emergency. I had occasion in this House to say formerly what my stand has been with respect to Emergency. I would like to say one or two sentences about it. You have stated in this Address:

"....the Government cannot obviously permit lawlessness and violence, Stringent deterrent action will be taken against those indulging in them."

There is a situation now present which they have described as intolerant which requires stringent action.

I would request you to compare the situation today with what obtained in 1975. I have said earlier that we have got our own evaluation of the total revolution launched by Jayaprakash Narayan. Our evaluation is that it was a fascist counter revolution and I solidly stand by that opinion. By no democratic norms could you justify what you did in Gujarat or in Bihar. They could not be defended. What Shri George Fernandes did in his revolutionary fury or fervour in these days, is it in conformity with the democratic norms and considerations of this country?

The international situation was quite against us. According to us, that was the situation then, and our evaluation of JP's movement remains as it was and we do not retract from that position. We believe that because of that situation, action had to be taken and the Emergency Declaration had to be made. We justified it then and we still justify it. We stand by it. There is no going back.... (*Interruptions*) This is not the first time I am saying that. I have said it formerly.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The hon. Member on the same issue is taking a completely inconsistent attitude. Before his defection, I mean the latest defection, he had condemned the Emergency in this House. Therefore, his views depend on defection.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have only to lay on the Table a copy of my earlier speech. I need not do anything more than that.

Then again, we are not apologetic about our claim that there were positive gains during the period of Emergency. We are proud about achievements of Emergency. In the matter of implementation of the Emergency there were excesses. We have collective responsibility there and we are sorry about those excesses as one should be even for excesses in normal periods. Then there were crimes committed. Declaration of Emergency necessarily means the suspension of the fundamental rights and their enforcement by the judiciary as also press censorship. That was indeed a fertile setting for crimes. Those crimes deserve to be condemned and we condemn them strongly. We have absolutely no sympathy for those crimes and we hold no brief for the criminals who committed them.

There is no point in always blaming the Emergency. It has got two aspects. There are certain laws and actions which came in as constitutionally and legislatively inherent in Emergency and which lapsed with it. There is section 16A of the MISA for example. With the withdrawal of the Emergency, section 16A automatically goes. The other MISA alone remains, which is another version of the Preventive Detention Act; nothing more than that. For the lapse of Section 16A you need not take credit. It had lapsed by itself even before you came in. But what about the MISA? What about the laws which were enacted during the Emergency and which survived the Emergency?

In the President's Address, this is what you said last year:

"Having regard to the gross abuse to which the Maintenance of Internal Security Act has been put during the last two years, a thorough review of the Act will be undertaken with a view to repealing it and examining whether the existing laws need further strengthening to deal with economic offences and security of the country, without denying the right of approach to courts."

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Mark the emphasis on right to approach to courts? Have you redeemed this promise? You have now brought forward a Bill to annul MISA. But, at the sametime, you have brought in an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code, preventing the approach to courts. This is the way you are implementing your promises. And then what about the Bonus Amendment? You seem to say that Emergency laws will go, if they affected the vested interests and would stay if they harmed the working people.

They have spoken very much about the Commissions of Enquiry and all that. A Commission of Enquiry is sitting; it is going on and it is becoming a farcical performance. Therefore, I have moved an amendment about it. They say they are going about with the implementation of the task assigned to them. It is politicalisation.... (*Interruptions*)

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) : माननीय सदस्य ने फ़ासिकल शब्द जो कमीशन के लिए कहा है उसको ऐक्सपंज कर दिया जाय ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has said farcical.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a passing expression.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have moved an amendment to say that it should be wound up.... (*Interruptions*) If you want to take my time, that is a different thing. But one thing, let it be very clearly understood. If you think that by this sort of commissions, by this sort of vilification, you can assassinate anybody, politically or otherwise, you are completely mistaken. During the last 12 months Shri Charan Singh has been going up and down the country and the all the world over to find material against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I have heard the mountaining birth to a mouse. But this mountainous combing about and investigations have not yielded even a mouse of a charge against Indira Gandhi. What is the thing coming forward? Nothing is coming forward.

I may tell you, commissions may come, commissions may go, inquiries may take place or may not take place, the reports may come and the findings may come, but the people of the country know what to do with them. They care two hoots for such things. They will tear them to pieces. I have nothing more to say.

Therefore, I oppose this motion, because it gives a picture of a year passed by as an year of vindictive vilification, a year of complete inaction to the detriment of the economy and the national strength of this country, and the picture of an year ahead which will be a bonanza for the capitalist and the moneyed classes, which will spell and destruction of the working classes and weaker sections. A Government which seeks to sustain itself on character assassination and vilification, without doing anything constructive to the people, will get what it deserves at the hands of the people. I oppose this motion as strongly as I can.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Sir, The Mover of the Motion of Thanks was very critical about our Party. Now we are discussing the Address of the President, which is a balance sheet of the performance of the Janata Party for the last one year and the perspective that they have got for the future. Therefore, I do not want to waste my time by replying to him. I would only say that if the Communist movement in this country was united, if the Socialists had joined hands with them to take the country forward, instead of joining issues with the Communists, the Janata Party would never have had an opportunity of becoming a ruling party. Still he is not grateful to us. I would only

say that we shall strive to unify the communist movement and join hands with the socialist forces so that on the basis of programmes, we will try to take the country forward.

AN HON. MEMBER: God save the country!

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Whether God will help us, I do not know.

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER: He does not believe in God.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I have no hesitation in applauding this Government for restoring the democratic rights. I also have no hesitation in supporting this Government when they intend to bring forward a comprehensive Bill to amend the Constitution Forty-Second Amendment Act, thereby ensuring that the basic democratic structure of our Constitution will be maintained. But I would make an appeal to the Janata Government that they should have a new look on the question of Centre-States relationship.

From the experience of the past, all the expanding revenues were with the Centre and all the growing expenditure were with the States so much so that from their own revenues, the State Governments find it difficult even to maintain the administrative machinery. Sometimes, they have to approach the Central Government for help even for maintaining the administrative machinery. Therefore, for all development works, they have to approach the Planning Commission. To call it "Planning Commission" is itself a misnomer. During the last years of planning, they themselves admit that richer have gone richer and the poorer have gone poorer and the backward areas have continued to remain backward.

Now, the other day, I was very much pained to hear the hon. Railway Minister when he was pleading his helplessness before the House about the Planning Commission. If what he said is to be true, then I would ask, whether the Planning Commission is a super Cabinet. If the Ministers have to come and complain in this House that they have done everything that they could do but the Planning Commission does not agree, one may ask, whether the Planning Commission is a super Cabinet. About their expertise, the less said the better. They are not responsible to anybody. It is to this body that the State Governments have to come and cringe for development projects in their States. This situation cannot continue. Therefore, I would only appeal to the Janata Government that at the earliest opportunity the representatives of the States at the Centre should meet and discuss this question.

Coming to political morality and defections, I thought that my hon. friend who moved this motion would show at least some discretion not to mention it. But he did not do so. To my mind it was a golden opportunity for the Janata Party to set an example, and they would not have lost by it even in votes. But what was it that was happening? The Janata Party leaders were encouraging and supervising defections in such a manner that there was a chain reaction in their own ranks from State to State. I am very sorry to learn that some of their leaders were physically hurt, not at the hands of the Opposition but at the hands of their own followers. It is a shame on them to behave like that and then come and say here that they are going to bring a Bill. Why should you bring a Bill if the political parties cannot take a decision that they will not entertain defectors? What is the use of spending the valuable time of this Parliament? I am very sorry that things are developing like this.

Then I come to certain other points. In the President's Address and in the speeches of their leaders also, there was an assurance to the poorer

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sections of the people: they have said that they are going to concentrate on the rural sector; they have said that the cottage industries, the village industries and the small scale industries are going to get encouragement. But actually what is happening? I am speaking about my State. Coir industry is one which employs lakhs of workers; we had never allowed machinery to be used there; that was earning crores of rupee. Now, this Government has given—I am sorry to say that my friend, Shri George Fernandes, has given—a licence for mechanizing that industry. I have no time to explain how it will affect this industry. Quite contrary to what they are saying, they have done this...

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I have not given any licence.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Not only coir industry, take the cashew industry. The raw materials come from Africa, from foreign countries. It is through fair distribution of the nuts that the industry was able to be maintained. Now they are going to upset it. Lakhs of women are employed in this industry.

Then I come to fishing. It is rather a well-developed industry in our State. There, the big money-bags are concentrating: trawlers are coming; following them, the mother ship will come. They will destroy that industry that industry also there, and a lot of people will be thrown out of employment.

I am not questioning what they are saying. But when they say something, there should be some credibility at some point. But this is what is happening.

Now let us come to the question of peasants. Mr. Charan Singh happens to champion the cause of the peasants, I do not want to go into the rally an all that. He is taken to be an iro man. But what is happening? Before independence, the per capita income was Rs. 197.80 in the rural sector—I am not speaking of the national sector. And today it is Rs. 1.50 less, that is, it is Rs. 19.5. How much money has been invested? Crores of rupees have been invested in the agricultural sector; not that this sector was ignored. What about the agricultural production? What was it before independence and what is it today? It has almost doubled, but what is the position of the agriculturists? I am not speaking of thirty per cent, who hold more than two hectares. Seventy per cent of the agriculturists hold land below two hectares. Of these, 32.9 per cent hold below half hectare, 17.7 per cent between half hectare and one hectare and 19.1 per cent hold between one and two hectares. That means that 69.7 per cent of the peasants hold land below two hectares. Then, there are 140 million Stateless people in this country, about whom a mention was made. 105 persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were murdered in one State in one year. This is not a joke, it is a very serious matter.

17.00 hrs.

Now, 59.5 per cent of our population is below poverty line. That means that 36 crores of our population is below poverty line. Shri Biju Patnaik is not here; in his State 85 per cent of the people are below poverty line.

Let us think of the health services in our country. There are 575936 villages in our country But, there are only 5320 primary health centres an 37679 sub-centres without doctors. This is the state of health services in our country.

Should I repeat the situation about education in our country? The number of illiterates in the country is 70.5 per cent, i.e. about forty crores of people. The literacy between the age group of 11 to 14, which is the age when the children should be in the school, is only 30 per cent.

This is the tragic picture of the rural India today.

Now, coming to the small scale industries, they speak of helping the cottage industries, and handloom sector. Let them tell me one step tnat they have taken in this respect besides what the previous Governments had done to help these people. What step have they taken to help the peasantry? What is happening in this country is: there is economic growth. I agree with my friend, but what happens is wherever there is economic growth, that money is going into the big business houses. That is the process that has set in and that is the most dangerous thing to-day. Already 125 firms have established themselves in other countries. So they drain the money from the villages and from all sections of the people, accumulate it, make the maximum profit here and drain the money out for investing abroad. The present happy situation regarding foreign exchange is going to be utilised to encourage these forces and all the firms the government has permitted were to be started by these people outside. So this way the money that is saved is drained out and the country will become poor.

What will be the effect on the industrial side? I will only point out one thing. According to the report, from 10 per cent, the production has come down to 5 per cent. I will only refer to an article in the *Illustrated Weekly* about the happenings. The number of strikes—he comes from Bombay and so he should know about it. Is there any factory which is working there? What is the situation in Faridabad very close to us? Also in Ghaziabad. A regular warfare is taking place there. Is there a government here? Why is it happening?

There is also one point which he has pointed out. The rise in prices. Look at what was happening in the past. 63 per cent of the additional value by manufacture previously went for the welfare of the workers by way of salaries, allowances, etc. It was reduced to 50 per cent. Now today what is it? Recently the Reserve Bank has made a study and according to that study, it has come down to 43.3 per cent. So this kind of taking the maximum benefit and reducing what the workers ought to get plus the rise in prices is the basic cause for this unrest. Therefore, in all these matters, this government has failed. I only have one sentence to add. President has said that the national calamity was the cyclone. According to me, it is not so. However good their intentions be, they cannot comprehend the problems facing the country. Even if they know, they do not know what to do. This is the biggest calamity.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) : स्पीकर साहब, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद का जो प्रस्ताव श्री गौरी शंकर राय ने प्रस्तुत किया है और डा० सुशीला नैयर ने अनुमोदन किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं । इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ अपने सुझाव पेश करूंगी । हमारे स्टीफ़न साहब बहुत अच्छे वक्ता हैं, लेकिन आज उन्होंने जो बातें कही हैं, उन के ज़रिये सही मुलम्मा नहीं चढ़ा सके हैं । सब से पहले तो उन्होंने एमर्जेंसी का ही समर्थन कर दिया है, जो इस देश के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि किसी भी देश के लिए बहुत खराब पीरियड रहा है, कई हजार सालों के बाद ही कोई बुरे-से-बुरा शासक ऐसी चीजों को लाता है और उन बात को भी उन्होंने अच्छा बताया, तो उन के लिए कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं । उन्होंने हरियाणा के कुछ कांग्रेसियों की बात भी कही । मैं इतना ही बताना चाहती हूं कि वहां पर उन लोगों के खिलाफ़ ही केस चले हैं जिन की आज से 7, 8 साल पहले घर में एक साइकिल लाने की भी हैसियत

[श्रीमती चन्द्रावती]

नहीं थी और जिन्होंने आज लूटपाट कर के लाखों रुपये बना लिए हैं न उन के पास खेत थे, न उनके कारखाने थे और न उनकी दुकानें थीं लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद उनके पास धन बढ़ता ही चला गया। उन से स्टीफ़न साहब ने क्यों नहीं पूछा कि इतना धन वे कहां से लाए हैं। एक बात मैंने पहले ही कही थी और आज भी कहना चाहती हूं कि इस देश के कुछ चीफ़ मिनिस्टरों ने इतनी लूटपाट की है कि जितनी शायद वारन हैस्टिंग्स ने भी नहीं की थी और उन पर साधारण तरीके से मुकदमा चला कर उनको सजा नहीं मिल सकती है। उन के लिए तो स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बननी चाहिए।

यहां पर आर्थिक आंकड़ों की बात हमारे अपोजीशन के साथियों ने की और कहा कि एकोनामिक्स के हिसाब से इन के वक्त में आंकड़े अच्छे थे और अब खराब हैं। मैं आंकड़े तो नहीं देना चाहती क्योंकि एकोनामिक्स का मैं ज्यादा अच्छा ज्ञान नहीं रखती लेकिन इतना ज्ञान जरूर रखती हूं कि इस देश में आर्थिक ग़रीबी बढ़ी है, घटी नहीं है, लोगों का स्टेण्डर्ड घटा है, बढ़ा नहीं है और उन को रोजगार के जो मौके हैं वे कम मिले हैं।

यहां पर ये कई बार मुस्लिम्स की बात करते हैं। जब वे ऐसा करते हैं तो मुझे बहुत ज्यादा अफ़सोस होता है क्योंकि वे लोग हैं जिन्होंने देश के दो टुकड़े करवाने में मदद की। ये कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। आल इण्डिया कांग्रेस कमेटी ने प्रस्ताव पास किया कि देश के टुकड़े नहीं होंगे लेकिन बाद में ऐसे ही कुछ लोगों ने उस प्रस्ताव को पास कर के उस पर अपने दस्तखत कर दिए और देश के दो टुकड़े हो गये। इस के लिए ऐसे लोग जिम्मेदार थे जो इन्सान को इन्सान नहीं समझते और ऊपर से कुछ और बोलते हैं। इस देश में किस ने छुआछूत किया है, किस ने ऐसा लिटरेचर लिखा है। उन लोगों के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहते हैं। आज मैं यह बात कहना चाहती हूं कि इन 30 सालों में मुस्लिम्स का स्टेण्डर्ड नीचे गिरा है और ऊपर नहीं बढ़ा है। मैंने मेरठ में जाकर देखा है कि मुस्लिम्स की जो बस्ती है, वहां पर उन के घर बहुत खराब हालत में हैं और उन का स्टेण्डर्ड बहुत गिर गया है। यह क्या जनता पार्टी ने इन 30 सालों में किया हैं। ये अपने आप को उन का शुभ-चिन्तक कहते हैं, अपने को उनका हित-चिंतक बताते हैं लेकिन ऐसा कहकर उन्होंने उनका खून चूसा हैं। मैं इन लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था के बारे में बिल्कुल भिन्न विचार रखती हूं।

हमारी सरकार ने प्रेसीडेंट साहब का जो अभिभाषण है, उसमें काटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में कुछ बातें कही हैं पर स्पीकर साहब जो बातें कही गई हैं उनके बारे में अभी तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए गये हैं और यह बड़े अफ़सोस की बात है। अगर इन्डस्ट्रीज होंगी, तो धन कुछ लोगों के हाथों में ही रह जायगा और रोजगार भी कम लोगों को मिलेगा। इसलिए अगर आप काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को रखना चाहते हैं तो छोटी मशीनों की ईजाद के बारे में हम को सोचना पड़ेगा। झांसी में एक स्पीनिंग मिल है और कहते हैं कि यह सब से छोटी मिल है। मैं समझती हूं कि इस से भी छोटी मशीनें इजाद होनी चाहिए। अम्बर चरखा जो था, वह प्रैक्टिकल सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है, ऐसा मैं समझती हूं आप के द्वारा सरकार को यह सुझाव देना चाहती हूं कि हम को छोटी मशीनें ईजाद करनी चाहिए चाहे वे कपड़े की हों, आटा पीसने की हों या सूत कातने की हों। मैं तो समझती हूं कि जितनी हमारी छोटी चीजें हैं, उनको छोटी-छोटी मशीनों से बनाया

जाना चाहिए और उन मशीनों का प्रदर्शन भी जनता के सामने किया जाना चाहिए ।

सोलर एनर्जी की बात हम बहुत सुनते हैं लेकिन वह तो अभी तक लेबोरेट्री से बाहर ही नहीं आई है । वह भी वैसे ही है जैसे कि एक्स प्राइम मिनिस्टर का लड़का कहा करता था कि मैं छोटी कार बनाऊंगा । उस कार को प्रदर्शनी में भी दिखा दिया गया लेकिन उसको प्रदर्शनी के बाद फैक्ट्री से बाहर आते नहीं देखा गया । यह कितना बड़ा देश के साथ धोखा किया गया, फ्राड किया गया । इसलिए मैं कहती हूं कि सोलर एनर्जी को लेबोरेट्री से बाहर लाया जाए और लोगों के इस्तेमाल में लाया जाए ।

हरिजनों के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं । हरियाणा की तो मैं गारण्टी लेती हूं कि वहां हरिजन भाइयों के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं किया जाता । हमारे हरियाणा में तो महेन्द्रगढ़ जिला एक ऐसा जिला है जिसमें सभी अफसर हमारे हरिजन भाई हैं । कुछ तो हरिजन भाइयों के खिलाफ कहीं कहीं होता है, लेकिन बहुत कुछ इस बारे में बढ़ा चढ़ा कर कहा जाता है ।

देश की इकोनोमी के बारे में कहा जाता है कि यह बहुत अच्छी है । मैं देश की इकोनोमी को आंकड़ों से अच्छी नहीं मानती हूं । मैं तो इकोनोमी को तभी अच्छी मानती हूं कि जब लोगों को अधिक से अधिक रोजगार के अवसर मिलें, उनको काम मिले, उनको जरूरत की चीजें आसानी से मिलती रहें । अगर ये सब चीजें लोगों को मिलती रहें तभी मैं इकोनोमी को अच्छा समझती हूं ।

एक बात मैं लोकपाल बिल के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं । जब यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी में गया, मुझे तभी लग गया था कि अब यह खटाई में पड़ गया है । अगर हम कोई गलत काम नहीं करते, कोई चीज नहीं करते तो हमें डरने की क्या जरूरत है । मैं चाहती हूं कि लोकपाल बिल को इसी सेसन में लाया जाए और उसे पास कराया जाए । इस बिल का बहुत ज्यादा स्कोप हो, लोकपाल को खाली रिकमण्डेटरी पावर्स ही न हों बल्कि उसके पास सजा देने की ताकत भी हो जिससे कि लोग अपराध करने से बाज आयें । हमारे देश में सब से ज्यादा इकोनोमिक अपराध होते हैं और ये अपराधी वही लोग सब से ज्यादा करते हैं जो सब तरह से असरदार होते हैं । आज तक उनको कोई दबा नहीं पाया, इसी वजह से ये अपराध बढ़ते चले गये । ऐसे अपराध करने वालों से अक्सर हम डर जाते हैं और सोचते हैं कि क्यों इनसे दुश्मनी मोल ली जाए । इस तरह ऐसे लोग काफी नाजायज धन इकट्ठा कर लेते हैं । इस सब को भी रोकने की जरूरत है । अगर हम लोकपाल बिल जल्दी से जल्दी पास कर लेते हैं तो हम लोगों को साफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दे सकेंगे । पीछे इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का बड़ा डिजेनरेशन हुआ है । हमारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी को बड़ा डिजेनरेट किया गया है । यह लोकपाल बिल ही ऐसा साधन है जिससे इस मशीनरी को स्वच्छ किया जा सकता है ।

एक-दो दिन पहले हमने एक काल अटेंशन मोशन गुड़ के बारे में दिया था । गुड़ का भाव बहुत नीचे चला गया है और आप देख लीजिएगा कि मई-जून में यह भाव फिर बढ़ जाएगा । अगर आप इन चीजों को जल्दी से जल्दी ठीक नहीं करेंगे और यूंही समय गुजारते चले जायेंगे तो लोग परेशान ही होंगे और अगले चुनाव तक लोग हम से नाराज हो जायेंगे । आज किसान हाहाकार कर रहा है । जिन लोगों ने जनता पार्टी को सफल बनाया, वे छोटे लोग ही हैं । अगर हम इन छोटे

[श्रीमती चन्द्र वती]

लोगों को पार्टीबाजी और ग्रुपबाजी का शिकार बनायेंगे तो हम इन के साथ न्याय नहीं कर पायेंगे। इन्हीं लोगों ने अपना कीमती वोट दे कर जनता पार्टी को सरकार में बिठाया है। इन्हीं लोगों की मदद से हम आज यहां बैठे हैं। इसलिए इन छोटे लोगों की दिक्कतों की तरफ हमें सबसे पहले ध्यान देना चाहिए। यही हालत आज आलू की हो रही है। उसको रखने की जगह नहीं है। अगर उसका एक्सपोर्ट नहीं किया गया तो वह भी खराब हो जाएगा। गेहूं भी आने वाला है। जब गेहूं आता है तो उसका भाव भी बाजार में गिर जाता है। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि गरीब आदमी को मंहगा मिलेगा यह उन की भूल है। गरीब आदमी तो हफ्ते का खरीदता है। उस को कभी सस्ती चीज नहीं मिलती, उस को हमेशा महगी मिलती है।

तम्बाकू पर टैक्स को आप देखें। बहुत नाजायज टैक्स उस पर लगा चला आ रहा है। इसको हमें चाहिये कि हम ठीक करें। दो सौ रुपये क्विंटल या उस से ज्यादा पर अगर वह तम्बाकू बेचता है तो 180 रुपये टैक्स लगा कर उसको सरकार को देना पड़ता है। बेचे तो दो सौ रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर और सरकार को दें 380 रुपये, अब यह रुपया वह कहां से लाएगा। यहां पर इसको आप पैदा नहीं करवा सके और इम्पोर्ट करने को आप मंजूरी दे देते हैं। मैं चाहती हूं कि इस को आप प्रैक्टिकल रूप दें।

मजदूरों के जो झगड़े होते हैं मैं समझती हूं कि वे इसलिए होते हैं कि लेबर एक्ट को आपने बड़ा डिफेक्टिव बना रखा है। उसको आपको एमेंड करना चाहिये। बोनस का झगड़ा रहता है। कम्पलसरी जो बोनस है वह मजदूर को तनख्वाह के साथ ही माहवारी मिल जाना चाहिये। ऐसा अगर होगा तो बिचौलिया लीडर जो पैदा हो जाता है और जो मालिक को भी खाता है और मजदूर का भी शोषण करता है, वह पैदा नहीं हो सकेगा। हमें बोनस एक्ट में संशोधन लाना चाहिये। जो अंश लाभ का होता है जो उस को साल के बाद मिलता है वह उस को महीने के एक आध दिन के अन्दर ही मिल जाना चाहिये, माहवारी मिल जाना चाहिये। मैक्सिमम तो कभी उस को मिलता नहीं है। मिनिमम जो उस को मिलता है वह महीने के बाद मिल जाना चाहिये। इसके जो लीडर होते हैं पहले इटक के होते थे और जो मालिक और मजदूर दोनों को खा लेते हैं वे उन को खा नहीं सकेंगे। ला को आपको ठीक करना चाहिये। मजदूरों को और मालिकों को भी इससे फायदा पहुंचना चाहिये। मजदूरों को कोई एक्सप्लायट न कर सके इसकी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिये। जो कमी कानून में है उसकी वजह से सौदेबाजी कर के बीच में लोगों को भड़काने का इस तरह के लोगों को समय मिल जाता है। इस चीज को आप को रोकना चाहिये।

गोबर गैस का अब गांवों में इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। कुछ समझदार जमींदार उसका इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। उसका भी हम को और ज्यादा एक्सपैरिमेंट करना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया गया और इसके प्रयोग को बढ़ावा दिया गया तो इस से ईंधन की बहुत बचत होगी और औरतों की आंखें जो लकड़ी जलाते जलाते खराब हो जातीं हैं क्योंकि वहां तो ज्यादातर लकड़ी ही इस्तेमाल होती है वे खराब होने से बच सकेंगी। इस वास्ते जरूरी है कि गोबर गैस की तरफ सरकार ज्यादा ध्यान दे।

17.24 hrs.

[SHRI D. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

सरकार ने कहा है कि बजट का चालीस प्रतिशत हिस्सा खेती पर खर्च होगा । इसकी मुझे खुशी है । लेकिन अफसोस है कि उस तरफ कदम नहीं उठाया गया है । मुझे यह सुनाकर ताज्जुब हुआ जब हमारे बहुत जिम्मेदार एक सदस्य ने कहा कि किसान तो शोषण करने वाला है । अगर किसान शोषण करता है तो मुझ पता नहीं दूसरे लोग क्या करते होंगे । वह सब का पेट भरता है । उसके खेत में अनाज आया, पैर के नीचे अनाज आया तो उसके भाव गिर जाते हैं । फायदा बिचौलिया उठाता है । कंज्यूमर को नहीं मिलता है । छोटा किसान हमारे देश में सत्तर फीसदी है । सत्तर फीसदी किसान जैसे ही उन के पैर के नीचे अन्न आता है उसको वे बेच देते हैं । आज उसको कोई सम्भालने वाला नहीं है । मजदूर हड़ताल कर सकता है । लेकिन जो रोज कमा कर लाता है, दूसरों को खिलाता है वह जिस दिन हड़ताल करेगा उस दिन देश में क्रान्ति हो जाएगी । उसको तब आप फारग्रांटिड नहीं ले सकते हैं । बहुत देर तक उस ने लोगों का पेट भरा है, लोगों को कमा कर खिलाया है । यह जरूरी है कि उसको वस्तु का उस को ठीक दाम मिले । अनाज, कपास, तिलहन आलू आदि जो चीजें वह पैदा करता है उन के बाजार में आने के दो महीने पहले भाव निर्धारित कर दिए जाने चाहियें । इसके बारे में मैं आप से आश्वासन चाहता हूं । आज वह बहुत तंगी में है । आज उसका गुड़ तो गोबर के भव बिक रहा है । इससे ज्यादा ज्यादती किसान के साथ और क्या होगी? और जब अगली बार वह गन्ना नहीं बोयेगा तो आपको चीनी इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ेगी जिसकी वजह से फ़ौरेन ऐक्सचेंज खराब होगी । इसलिये सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहती हूं कि इस मामले में लम्बा अर्सा नहीं लगाना चाहिये । मैं कहती हूं कि जो काम 30 साल में कांग्रेस सरकार नहीं कर सकी अगर वर्तमान सरकार इरादा कर ले तो तीन साल में कर सकती है । हमको अभी भी साढ़े तीन साल हैं काम करने के लिये । लेकिन इस के लिये इरादे की जरूरत है और जरूरत है कि उन के दिल में लोगों की भलाई की भावना है कि नहीं, सहानुभूति है कि नहीं । अगर लोगों के लिये सहानुभूति नहीं होगी तो वह यह काम नहीं कर सकेंगे । बस मुझे इतना ही कहना है ।

मैं फिर राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देती हूं ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a little while ago we heard the speech of Mr. Stephen, the newly appointed leader, after his defection, a fascist party. We had seen during the government of their leader that we had the darkest period in our country's history. We are happy we have got back our freedom of speech and that is why Mr. Stephen could speak in support of the Emergency on 27th February, 1978 when the people have repudiated them in no uncertain terms. It was nothing but shameless out-pourings of the leader of a party which had been instrumental in keeping the common people of this country in darkest agony and in utter economic ruin. Without improving the economic conditions of the people that party was responsible for taking away all the vestiges of human freedom from this country.

Sir, I request my hon'ble friends on the ruling party to take note that the time has come once more to seriously ponder as to the direction this country is taking after the people had liquidated the forces of fascism during the March 1977 elections. Now, we find these fascist forces are regrouping themselves. They are trying to regroup themselves and if they again come back to power that will be the end once-for-all of all cherished human values in this country. There-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

fore, a tendency that we see in some parts of the country and what has happened during the last Assembly elections the results of which are not yet fully out it is time that we must pool our resources for maintaining the civil liberties and the democratic rights of the people in this country. The Constitution had been defiled and polluted; civil liberties were taken away; freedom of speech and independence of judiciary was taken away and MISA had become the normal law of this country. The people were treated as second-class citizens. We do not want that situation should come back. That is why we have cooperated with the Janata Party and shall cooperate with them in their endeavour to restore democratic rights of the people. We shall certain cooperate in preventing recurrence of dictatorial trends in body politic of this country. We feel that without democratic rights, without restoration of civil liberties the common people of this country will not have any future. The working class has been denied its rights; it has been denied its ordinary facilities of life. The poor people in the country—a very large number indeed—are still below the poverty line. They cannot fight, they cannot struggle against the injustices and appressions, against the landlords and the capitalists and the bourgeosie without having their democratic rights. But I have to make it clear as we have made it clear that we shall join hands with you in your fight for all democratic rights and maintenance of democratic rights of the people. But if you stray from the real path from the equally great task of improving the condition of the people and in maintaining and enlarging the democratic rights of the people and of the working class, you will find us against you. Sir, the address of the President quite pertinently and appropriately refers to the steps taken for the removal of the aberrations of the Emergency and reminds the people of the dangers of authoritarianism and of the ruthless attempts that were made during the last regime by a power hungry dictator to erode the rights of the people. But, Sir, we have to say that so far as the working class in this country is concerned, so far the people who have been oppressed and deprived for years in this country and the unemployed and the rural masses are concerned, the President's Address is nothing but a Testament of despair as it discloses a policy of no change and continuance of, by and large, the old policies. But we fail to find in it any well-defined direction or any proper and deep awareness of the multitudinal problems which beset the country and the people.

Sir, take the case of the recent actions of the ruling party. Sir, the Janata Party says that they are pledged to maintain the democratic rights of the people, but what we saw during the visit of Shah of Iran in this country, gives us a different picture. The Iranian students in this country who have been protesting against the suppression of all democratic rights in their own country were treated in a manner which no civilised State can do. How would you have liked if our countrymen who had been trying their best to hold aloft the banner of civil liberties and democratic rights of the people of this country in foreign lands, had been treated like that by the foreign country? Some of the leaders of the Janata Government had been making efforts outside the country during the Emergency. How would you have liked if one of the then Ministers of this country had visited one of those foreign countries and the protesting Indians were kept in prison or had been brutally treated? And not only that. The students of this country, the young men of this country, the citizens of this country who are supporting the Iranian students in their fight against authoritarianism in their own country, are also being hauled up and put behind the bars. Sir, let there be some consistency between what the ruling party preaches and what it practises. We have seen the same attitude has been taken so far as the Palestenians are concerned. Therefore, I would request the Janata Gov-

ernment that they should be consistent with their professions, if they have to earn the faith of the people.

Sir, so far as the people's rights are concerned, you cannot have a double standard just to suit the ruler of the foreign country who may be in a position to invest petro-dollars in abundance in our country. Sir, what is the other position? In this country, there is a genuine demand for discussion on the important question of Centre-State relations. There was not a single reference in the President's Address. The Government cannot ignore the reality and just by omission of reference, you cannot forestall something which has genuine, popular demand behind it. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has mooted this proposal and we have never said that we want confrontation with the Centre, nor do we want to weaken the centre or the country. But what is the harm in starting a dialogue and discussions. There are many Chief Ministers even Janata Ministers, the Janata Government of Gujarat, of Orissa have said; there are others, for instance Punjab. Some have courage to say it openly and some do not have the courage to say openly, but they are all saying: let us sit across a table and discuss this question. But why this kind of arrogance?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Discuss, but not debate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Biju Patnaik tries to find out the difference between discussion and debate. The Prime Minister says that he does not agree even to have a discussion on this ..(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the difference between debate and discussion?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I would like to go on record saying that the Prime Minister had said all the time that he was prepared to disecuss with anybody at any time..(*Interruptions.*) English is a difficult language.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Biju Patnaik in his heart of hearts supports the demand.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: What demand?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There must be proper evaluation of the powers between the Centre and the States. Should the States which have got a large responsibility have to run to the Centre even for meagre expenses..(*Interruptions*) The demand is only to have a dialogue and debate. A memorandum has been sent by the Chief Minister of West Bengal; everybody I am sure, including Mr. Patnaik has got a copy. That memorandum says that those are not our unalterable proposals. They are open issues for debate and discussion. Those proposals have been born out of experience of different states in their functioning in the context of the existing powers and financial resources. How can the states discharge their responsibilities to the people when people sitting in Delhi, at the farthest place from the seats of state governments, decide what should be our priorities. Our land reforms amendment Bill was passed by a overwhelming majority in the State assembly, was kept here for 4 and half months for granting President's assent. In the meantime problems had gone on accumulating and harvesting season had gone, The Central Government owes an explanation to the people of West Bengal as to why when the zamindars and jotedars were playing havoc during this time and even ordinary protection could not be given to the Borgadars, the President's assent was delayed. The people have formed the left front government not to perpetuate the old Congress policies or the Janata policies which cannot take care of the problems which we have in West Bengal. This matter, namely, the question of Centre-State relations should have found some reference in the Presidents Address. I know that this is an address prepared by the Council of Ministers and I also know that if the President himself had prepared the

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address, he would have put it in the forefront because his views have been quite well known by now.

There is another matter on which we have strong feelings.

I am happy that the esteemed Member of the Janata Party, Dr. Sushila Nayar spoke so vehemently in support of the repeal of MISA and all preventive detention laws. It is a matter of great concern to the people. The Janata Party has come to power on a clear commitment to the people. I shall read from the manifesto of the Janata Party. "To generate fearlessness and to revive democracy, the Janata party will repeal MISA, release all political detenus and review all other unjust laws and will reestablish the rule of law." Now what is happening? MISA has been recognised by everybody to be the biggest weapon of oppression in the hands of the Indira regime. MISA was used indiscriminately against politicians, contrary to the clearest promise given on the floor of the House, against students, teachers, peasants, working class and against political opponents—Mr. Patnaik himself is a victim. Now repeal of MISA—does it mean only changing the name? You repeal MISA and by the same law you introduce it into the permanent Statute book of the country i.e., the Criminal Procedure Code.

Let us not delude ourselves by the so-called changes or differences between MISA and the Criminal Procedure Code. The Criminal Procedure Code lays down the procedure for dealing with the criminals or those who are accused of crimes and now a person who is suspected to be allegedly concerned with a so-called prejudicial act is put on the same footing as a criminal or a person who is accused of crime. Now you want to gloat over it by bringing it in the Criminal Procedure Code; probably you do not like the expression 'Preventive Detention Act' or MISA because they are the most dreaded and hated words in this country. It is nothing but an attempt to side-track: they are going back on their promises. This is declaration of lack of faith on the people of this country. Does this action of the Government generate fearlessness? Does this Government as they have promised in their election manifesto act by maintaining the preventive detention law in the manner it has been done. In some cases—when the discussion comes, I hope to establish it—this is worse than pre-Emergency MISA. If you don't have faith in the people, if you cannot deal with the ordinary crimes or ordinary suspected crimes under the ordinary law you are not fit to govern. This is the position. Today one year has passed and the Janata party has kept MISA in the statute book of this country.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It has not been used.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Whether used or not, we shall see that. You had mini-MISA in Madhya Pradesh to deal with the agitating State Electricity Board Workers. This is your attitude. I should have thought that the Janata Party who had come with the great expectations of the people, should have atleast protected their democratic rights, their civil liberties should be protected and one of the first things this Janata Party does in Madhya Pradesh is to pass what is called a mini-MISA, the object is not to catch hold of criminals or anti-socials, which we also oppose, but to deal with the agitation of the working class in the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board.

Please do not follow their footsteps, calling everything sabotage, calling everything anti-social and anti-national. The same thing was done by them and the same excuses were put forward when the MISA was supported with the added assurance that was there that it will never be used

against political parties and how it has been kept, my hon. friends know. At least I had the privilege of protesting against those laws in my humble capacity in this House. Therefore, I am requesting my friends that instead of using the worn-out cliches in support of a black law, a draconian law, you please redeem your pledge to the people of this country. Otherwise do not forget the writings on the wall. Things are coming to such a state and it is a shame. Now that Mr. Stephen in the euphoria of some freak results will speak in support of Emergency, he will get an audience outside. This is due to your activity. One of the promises was to rescind the 42nd amendment, but what is the exercise that is being done now. They are trying with a powerful microscope to find out the so-called good features of it. It is an amazing attitude. The 42nd amendment is nothing but the symbol of authoritarianism in this country. It was meant to institutionalise a total concentration of powers in the hands of one individual by distorting some of the basic features of the Constitution. We hear from the Law Minister of the Janata Government that there are three very good things in it—participation of workers in management, provision of legal aid and improvement of the conditions of the backward classes. But these are contained in the directive principles; they are not fundamental rights. It has been proved for years that directive principles are nothing but shibboleths. It seems that, you have no courage to face the Congress Party in the Rajya Sabha and you come with Constitutional Bills in driblets. You want to change the basic law of the country with the good wishes of a fascist party. If you do not pay heed to the mood of the people, you will have to face the consequences. You have no courage and that is why you are coming in driblets so far as deletion of the most pernicious provisions of the 42nd amendment is concerned.

I would like to read out from the manifesto of the Janata Party, what the party said about the 42nd Amendment:

> "It is a betrayal of the testament of faith that the founding fathers bequeathed to the people and it subverts the basic structure of the 1950 Constitution. It vitiates the federal principle and upsets the nice balance between the people and Parliament, Parliament and the Judiciary, the judiciary and the executive, the States and the Centre, the citizen and the government It is the culmination of a conspiracy to devalue democracy that started with the erosion of the cabinet system, the deliberate and consummate scuttling of democratic processes in the ruling party and the concentration of all power in the hands of a leader who has been sought to be identified with the nation or even to be placed above it."

Those were the words of the Janata party out of power. Now the Janata Party in power is busy in the exercise of finding out the good things in it. The 42nd amendment was nothing but a declaration of war on the people and this party is pledged to the total repeal of it. Many hon. members of the Janata Party are asking for it. Still no explanation has been given as to why it is not being repealed. If you want to give legal aid or make workers participate in management, bring them in the Fundamental Rights chapter. That would be more honest and germane. Don't try to mislead the people. Don't follow the footsteps of your predecessors.

17.48 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

What about the working class? As I said, mini-MISA was used to deal with the State Electricity Board workers in M.P., UP. Government banned a number of strikes. Bihar prevented its employees from taking part in any strike or demonstration.

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A number of police firings have taken place on the workers. Attacks were mounted on the workers in Faridabad, Gaziabad, Sonepat and Kanpur. It has become a routine practice with the different State Governments of Janata Party to treat the problems of the working class as law and order problems. The Prime Minister says, "I shall never discuss with the workers so long as they are on strike". The working class will not give away their right of going on strike for a legitimate cause. They have been at the receiving end for years together, for decades, and the working class is not going to surrender its rights. The Prime Minister has said: "If you go on strike, I shall not negotiate." Therefore, are you trying to ban all strikes and all legitimate working class movements? Demonstration by the workers has been held to be a fundamental right of the workers.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Always, but not strike.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I will give you one more instance. What happened to the LIC bonus? There was a solemn agreement between the LIC employees and the Life Insurance Corporation that they will get bonus from 1973 to 1977 at the rate of 15 per cent. There was a solemn agreement but, Sir, shamelessly a law was passed and Mr. Stephen had slipped out of the House at that time. He could not openly support that illegal Bill for taking away the right to bonus. Now, what happened? A law was passed in this House to take away the right of the LIC employees to the bonus and the Janata Party Government found great virtues in that LIC Modification of Settlement Act and when the workers went to the Supreme Court of India, the Janata Party supported that Emergency measure and it was argued solemnly in the Supreme Court that this Emergency measure cannot be challenged even after the withdrawal of the Emergency and they have learnt a lesson. And now that the Supreme Court is free of the clutches of Mr. Stephen and his leader.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Because of the Janata Party.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is why I said, yes. I thank you for what you have done and you should thank the people for they have put you in power and if the people had not put you in power, you would not have been able to take this credit. Now the Supreme Court has held that this was an illegal Act, *ultra vires* the Constitution. And along with Mr. Stephen the Janata Party Government has learnt a lesson. Now they have been directed to pay this bonus. This is the way you treat the people of this country and even today, although the Judgment has been delivered on the 21st February, up till today, so far as I know, unless it has been done today, the payment has not been made. This is your respect to judiciary. Therefore, we want to say that the people of this country had great hopes that there would be a substantial change, the method of functioning would be altered, the sufferings of the poor people, the working class, the rural people, the unemployed, would be mitigated. But what are you doing? You have not been able to solve any of their problems. You have participated in the struggle for restoration of the democratic rights in this country and for the civil liberties. But what has happened today? Within one year, as Mr. Stephen is saying, the real problems in the country are not being solved. People's economic condition is not being improved, the unemployment problem is not being properly tackled even and the people are fed up with mere pious whishes and promises. That will not suffice and that will be taken advantage of by persons like Mr. Stephen and his leader. This is the warning you are getting. This is the warning you should pay heed to.

So far as the Harijans and backward classes are concerned, what do you

find? I do not know Mr. Stephen and Mr. Alagesan can refer to it because this is a perpetuation of their policy. During their times the Harijans or backward classes and the minorities suffered and now the same suffering is continuing. And everybody, whoever is in power, has only verbal sympathies for them. What happened yesterday in the Meerut District which, I am told, is the constituency of Chaudhuri Charan Singh, the Home Minister? A member of a minority community was taken inside the jail. What is happening? A person of the minority community, a young man, was beaten up in jail. His wife was molested by Police taking advantage of the fact that her husband was whishked away to the Thana and kept in the lock-up. There is a feeling of insecurity. Will you follow the same policy, as the Congress Government?

Sometimes Commissions are necessary. The Shah Commission is a must, it was a necessity, because those ugly things must be properly exposed and investigated, and people must know the real things. I do not decry Commission for the sake of decrying them. They are necessary. It is necessary to completely expose the party which was in power in this country. But Commissions are not the final solutions in this country. Unless the powers of landlords, who have been committing these atrocities on the people, are checked, and unless the rural vested interests are controlled, Harijans and the backward classes will continue to be the victims of these tortures. This is the real situation, otherwise, you cannot change the situation. Unless you uplift them and their economic condition, and provide better facilities to them, you cannot avoid the atrocities committed on them.

On the economic scene, we find that quite a rosy picture has been painted. The rate of growth has been shown to have increased from 2 per cent to 5 per cent, and agricultural production is said to have gone up to 118 million tonnes of foodgrains. There is supposed to be larger production of commercial crops, and there is also a large procurement. The rate of inflation or the price level is the same as in March 1977. Is this a satisfactory balancesheet? It is a performance for which the Janata Party can take credit? Have the prices of essential commodities fallen? Has the purchasing power of people increased? Have the rigours of unemployment lessened?

We find, on the other hand, that the state of the economy is something different from what is said. Food production has not reached the level of 1970. The production of commercial crops has increased, but, as the hon. Member before me said, what is the fate of the growers of these commodities? Prices have steeply gone down. The benefit is not going to the producers of these commercial crops. But it is going to the middle-men, hoarders and to the big people who are cornering these articles in the market. There will be no improvement unless Government is prepared to curb the profits of the monopoly Houses it is necessary that the essential consumer goods are made available to the people through a wide-ranging public distribution system, if necessary with a subsidy to be provided by Government. Otherwise there will be no remedy against these artificial shortages, artificial scarcity and the soaring prices that we are experiencing in this country.

Our demand has been that the poor people of this country....

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will you take?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: One minute now; and then I continue tomorrow. Unless the poor people throughout the country are able to purchase essential commodities at a fair, uniform and reasonable price throughout the country, you cannot give any relief to the people. You cannot have different prices for the

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

same commodities in different States. It is not playing fair with the people. The control is now being minimized. It will only help those who are monopolizing in these trades.

I will continue later.

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18 hrs.

PUBLIC SECTOR IRON AND STEEL COMPANIES (RESTRUCTURING) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS BILL—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Biju Patnaik on the 23rd February, 1978, namely:—

> "That the Bill to provide for restructuring of the iron and steel companies in the public sector so as to secure better management and greater efficiency in their working and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan will continue her speech.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Sir, at the time when the pendemonium broke out last time, I was questioning the Minister why he wants to take the various units under SAIL, leading to over-centralisation, when the Government is claiming that it is wedded to the philosophy of decentralisation. One of the objectives of establishing a holding company was that the mode of taking decisions and arriving at conclusions would be those adopted in industry, rather than those adopted in the civil services and, therefore, in the words of the late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, "the existing decision-making process would be streamlined and the holding company would introduce industrial culture instead of the culture of the civil services". Why is it that the Minister wants to break up SAIL as it exists now, and also why he does not want to strengthen the NMDC but merely wants to turn it into a Government department and bring it into the culture of the civil service, which is precisely what he would be doing by this measure. The magnitude of iron ore mining in our country is huge and there has to be much-fuller exploitation of these resources in the future. The National Mineral Development Corporation was formed precisely with this purpose. We know what happened in the Babudam project. Now this is being given without any compensation to the private sector. That is why we have our apprehension that this break up, which he says is taking the process further forward, is really taking it backward, undoing the process that was undertaken at the time of the formation of the holding company.

So far as the Mineral Development Corporation is concerned, it has done very very well. It has technical knowledge, expertise, personnel and organisation not only to initiate projects but to prospect, to construct and also to manage production units. When it has shown all this, why does he on a very specious plea of exporting expertise and so on, break it up and turn it into a Government department again? In the promising background as it exists now, with the expansion of the iron ore industry, the NMDC should really become the focal point, the nucleus for iron ore mining in this country, and it should not be dismembered in this very foolhardy and haphazard fashion.

If one goes back to what was the object of forming the holding company, the SAIL, it was said at that time that it would be responsible for the "integrated development of iron and steel industry and also control the inputs." Therefore, I could very well understand if the Minister had taken a very firm stand and saw to it that the Bharat Coking Coal also comes

under his Ministry, because we all know that when it is under another Ministry, what has happened. There has been a sad deterioration of the ash content. Of course, the Minister was good enough to reply to me on the 23rd of February, saying:

> "There has been a gradual deterioration in the quality of coal being supplied to the steel plants. The ash content in the coal has gone up to about 20 per cent, as against the norm of 16.5 per cent to 17 per cent. Consequently, the ash in Blast Furnace coke has gone upto the level of 26 per cent to 28 per cent, as compared to the design stipulation of 22-23 per cent."

Now, the Bharat Coking Coal is under the Ministry of Energy. He should have brought it under the SAIL. He does not take any decision on this. On the other hand, he says that "a reference was made to the Ministry, suggesting the transfer of the coking coal washeries and the connected collieries, where these are integrated units, from Coal India Limited to the Steel Authority of India ....." Now long talks are going on about this. But, as far as this dismemberment of SAIL is concerned, it is sprung on Parliament without any discussion or debate anywhere. Why could he not have a debate on this question just like the debate was held on the holding company? Why is it that you brought this Bill and you insisted on passing this Bill before the Budget, otherwise there would be delay and all sorts of things? Why could you not discuss it with the workers? After all, they are meeting you on the first March. Why could you not have a debate with everybody? When you say that you take workers into confidence, why not take their point of view and see to that that all the viewpoints are taken in order to make SAIL more effective, stronger rather than weakening the whole public sector, particularly the steel industry, in this manner. The idea of setting up the holding company was to overcome the whole procedure of taking decisions and arriving at conclusions which were being adopted at the Secretariat level. In the past when a public sector undertaking had drawn up certain plans the technocrates in the public sector undertaking and the senior engineers would send their plans to the Government, the minion bureaucracy sitting in the Ministry including the Department of Finance and Planning Commission would go into it and then by petty-fogging it, would send it or clarification and this way, there used to be a process of delay in decision making. Therefore, the idea was to liberate the public sector particularly the important key steel industry, from the clutches of the bureaucracy so as to make it more commercial and production oriented. Late Mohan Kumaramanglam said this about the aim of the holding company:

> "To hand over those of the Government's powers today vested essentially in the Secretariat, a civil service organisation, dominated by civil service procedures to the holding company, whose personnel will be drawn from professional managers who have come up from inside industry and who will run this organisation on industrial-commercial principles....The holding company is a major project in the field of industrial development as well as of managerial and administrative reforms."

Therefore, I thought that the Minister would have explained to us where we stand but the very shabby manner in which he moved this Bill, makes me terribly suspicious because he does not give us opportunity to discuss his viewpoint and the report. When the holding company was formed, we were told that in six months' time the reports of the company would be available to Parliament. We, of course, are in a position to judge today because we have seen what profits SAIL has made and how our steel industry has looked upon from the time the SAIL was formed. Why is it that the Minister wants to revert to the old system? Why does he want more centralisation instead of

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

allowing the subsidiaries to function as they are which has proved to be successful? Otherwise, you could not have that much of profits that you have now. Now, you are having the same procedure of delay in decision making and that affects the people down below. Therefore, I join with Mr. Stephen and others in opposing this Bill. I would tell the Minister that democracy does not only mean restoring people's rights; democracy does not only mean restoring freedom of the press; democracy does not only mean that the ruling party should get a share in AIR news including the news about election results in Karnataka but democracy and democratic functioning, the very essence of it means that before you take a major decision like this, you have a proper form of discussion. I, therefore, would appeal that even at this stage he can withdraw this Bill and say that he is having further disscusion—a mere democratic process—before bringing it before Parliament.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप से यह जानकारी चाहूंगा कि सदन में किसी एक ग्रुप के समस्त सदस्य गैर-हाजिर हों, जैसे कि चह्वाण साहब के ग्रुप के सारे सदस्य गैर-हाजिर हैं, तो उस को आप क्या मान्यता देंगे, उनको किस तरह से मानेंगे ?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): I want to speak.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have got one hour and five minutes. We should try to finish it within that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was going to make that very request.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: From that side, they have already spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We should try to finish it within the time extended.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have to answer to questions raised by Mr. Stephen, Mrs. Parvathi Krishan and others ....

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I shall also raise some vital questions and you will answer them.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: We should try to finish it within the extended time.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Sir, this is a very vital Bill affecting lakhs of people. I also want to have my say on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is also there. Then, I will call a member from this side and then from the other side.

Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Then, the time may be extended to that extent.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में मैं नीति का यह सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं कि सरकारीकरण और राष्ट्रीयकरण, यह दो बहुत विवादास्पद विषय रहे हैं। हम सरकारीकरण के पक्ष वाले नहीं हैं, राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं। राष्ट्रीयकरण का अर्थ यह होता है कि किसी भी संस्था में कम से कम जितना संभव न हो सके, न हो, लेकिन सरकारी हस्तक्षेप बिल्कुल न हो, उसका नाम ही राष्ट्रीयकरण है। जहां सरकार का ज्यादा से ज्यादा हस्तक्षेप होगा, वह सरकारीकरण है, उसको राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कहा जा सकता। इसलिये जो लोहा वाला विधेयक सदन के सामने आया है, इस विधेयक में सरकार

का हस्तक्षेप है । लोहे की कंपनियां अलग अलग बनाई गई हैं । लेकिन उसके एक अंश में मैंने देखा है कि सीधे इस्पात मंत्रालय के द्वारा उसका नियंत्रण रहे और उस के भीतर वह सब संस्था और कंपनी काम करें तो मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार का नियंत्रण उस पर ज्यादा होगा । जब कि सरकारी नियंत्रण कम होना चाहिये ।

उनके जो निगम बनाये गये हैं या कार्पोरेशन बनाये गये हैं वह अलग हैं । निजी कंपनियों के द्वारा जो इस्पात कारखाने चलाये जाते हैं, और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो इस्पात कारखाने चलाये जाते हैं, दोनों में आज कोई अन्तर है क्या ?

टाटा के जरिये चलाया जा रहा जो जमशेदपुर में इस्पात कारखाना है और दुर्गापुर, राउरकेला व भिलाई में सरकार के जरिये जो इस्पात कारखानों का संचालन हो रहा है, क्या उनकी व्यवस्था और बनावट में या संचालन में कोई बुनियादी फर्क है ? कोई बुनियादी फर्क नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय, इस बात को गौर से देखें कि सरकारी संस्थाओं में, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो पूंजी लगी हुई है, जैसे आपका हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड है उसमें 31-3-77 तक 1591.70 करोड़ की पूंजी लगी हुई थी और इसी तारीख तक 85.88 करोड़ का घाटा लग गया । सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बोकारो स्टील लि० में 1194.90 करोड़ की पूंजी लगी हुई थी और उस में 42.73 करोड़ का घाटा लग गया । इस तरह से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में निरंतर जो घाटा लगाया गया, इसके कारणों की जांच होनी चाहिये कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में क्यों घाटा लगता रहा और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के नाम पर पूंजीपतियों को लाभ देने का काम भी होता रहा जो निजी उद्योग चलाते थे ।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो घाटा लगता था, जनता की पूंजी से उस घाटे की पूर्ति हो जाती थी । इस्पात का दाम बढ़ा दिया जाता था, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप निजी कारखानों के इस्पात के दाम भी बढ़ जाते थे । इसलिये सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के नाम पर इतने दिनों तक निजी क्षेत्र को लाभ पहुंचाने का काम ही होता रहा ।

सभापति जी , मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जमशेदपुर कारखाने के जो सबसे बड़े अफसर हैं, उनमें और सरकार के बोकारो भिलाई और दुर्गापुर के कारखानों में जो बड़े-अफसर हैं, उनके रहन-सहन, ठाठ-बाट, शान-शौकत व ऐशोआराम में कितना अन्तर आया है ? जो जमशेदपुर में टाटा के जरिये चपरासी को वेतन दिया जाता है और उसके प्रबन्ध निदेशक को वेतन दिया जाता है, उसमें कितना फर्क है । और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो इन लोगों को वेतन दिया जाता है, उसमें कितना फर्क है ?

मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने बताया है कि दुर्गापुर में वर्ग-1 श्रेणी के 1934 अफसर हैं, जिनको 359 लाख रुपये सालाना वेतन दिया जाता है । इसकी तुलना में 18,088 तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को केवल 1143 लाख रुपया दिया जाता है । दूसरे शब्दों में प्रथम श्रेणी के एक कर्मचारी को जितना वेतन दिया जाता है, उतना वेतन द्वितीय श्रेणी के तीन कर्मचारियों को और तृतीय श्रेणी के 5 कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है । प्रथम श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में तो बहुत अधिक असमानता है ।

[श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव]

अगर इस सम्बन्ध में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में भी कोई नियम और कायदा नहीं होगा, तो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र में चलने वाले उद्योगों में कोई फ़र्क नहीं रहेगा। और यदि उनमें कोई फ़र्क नहीं रहेगा, तो फिर हम कैसे यह मांग कर सकते हैं कि हमारे उद्योगों का संचालन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में होना चाहिए।

कोई देश कितना बलवान है, यह इस बात से आंका जाता है कि उस में अन्न और इस्पात का उत्पादन कितना होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अब तक केवल 8 मिलियन टन लोहा ही पैदा होता रहा है, जब कि चीन में 30 मिलियन टन, जापान में 102 मिलियन टन और जर्मनी में 40 मिलियन टन लोहा पैदा होता है, हालांकि जापान तथा जर्मनी छोटे देश हैं। इस्पात के उद्योग में हिन्दुस्तान का सोलहवां स्थान है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देश को इस स्थान से ऊपर लाने के लिए, और ज्यादा इस्पात पैदा करने के लिए, सरकार क्या उपाय करेगी।

जब सरकार सार्वजनिक उद्योग का विस्तार करना चाहती है, तो उसे यह नियम बनाना चाहिए कि उस में सरकारी हस्तक्षेप बिल्कुल नहीं होगा, क्योंकि सरकारी हस्तक्षेप और नियंत्रण से काम सुचारु रूप से नहीं चल सकता है। यह आवश्यक है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को स्वतंत्र किया जाये और उन पर जिम्मेदारी डाली जाये कि अगर उद्योग में घाटा होगा, तो उस उद्योग का संचालन करने वालों और मजदूरों को उस घाटे में हिस्सा लेना चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि हमेशा मजदूरों का बोनस बढ़ाते चले जाओ। अगर कम्पनी लाभ में चले, तो मजदूरों को बोनस जरूर मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन बोनस की मांग का समर्थन करने वालों को यह भी हिम्मत के साथ कहना चाहिए कि अगर घाटा होता है, तो संचालन करने वाले लोगों और मजदूरों को उस घाटे में हिस्सा लेने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि घाटा तो दूसरों के मत्थे और नफ़े में हिस्सा लेते रहें। अगर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को ठीक तरह से चलाना है और उस का ठीक तरह से विकास करना है, तो उस में सरकारी हस्तक्षेप कम से कम होना चाहिए।

हम सरकारीकरण के हमेशा विरोधी रहे हैं और राष्ट्रीयकरण के समर्थक रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीयकरण का अर्थ यह है कि उद्योग में राष्ट्रीयता का भाव होना चाहिए, उस का उत्पादन राष्ट्र के हित के लिए होना चाहिए और उस में काम करने वाले राष्ट्र के प्रति समर्पित भाव से काम करें। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि सरकारी पूंजी पर, जनता के पैसे पर ऐशो-आराम, फ़ैशन और घोटाले हों।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार को अपने वायदे के अनुसार न्यूनतम और अधिकतम वेतन में 1 और 10 का अन्तर रखना चाहिए। अगर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में झाड़ लगाने वाले को 1 रुपया रोज मिलता है, तो वहां के सब से बड़े अफ़सर को 10 रुपये रोज से ज्यादा नहीं मिलना चाहिए। ऐसा करने पर ही कोई असरदार काम हो सकता है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बड़े बड़े अफ़सरों की शानो-शौकत और ठाठ-बाट पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। अब तक यह स्थिति रही है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जन-कोष के करोड़ों रुपयों का दुरुपयोग होता रहा है।

मैं मांग करता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड और बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड आदि में अब तक जो करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा हुआ है, उस की जांच करने के लिए एक

उच्च-स्तरीय समिति बनाई जाये, जिस के द्वारा राजनैतिक स्तर, सरकारी स्तर और अफ़सरशाही के स्तर पर होने वाले घोटाले की जांच की जाये। सही माने में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए एक नये रास्ते को सोचा जाय तब कहींकुछ हो सकता है ।

हमारे बिहार में कई ऐसे प्रधान कार्यालय थे, अभी संशोधन में हम लोगों ने देखा है कि उन को वहां से हटाया जा रहा है । यह नहीं होना चाहिए । बोकारो का कारखाना स्टील बिहार में बनाता है, लेकिन वहां के बसने वाले आदिवासियों को वहां झाड़ू देने की नौकरी में भी नहीं रखा जाता । वहां के मूल निवासियों की जमीन ले ली गई, लेकिन उन को उस में नौकरी नहीं दी जाती, बाहर वाले वहां जा कर बाबू बन गए । स्थानीय लोगों को कोई सेवा की जगह नहीं दी गई । मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि जहां कारखाना बने वहां के स्थानीय लोगों को नौकरी उस में दी जाय और केवल बाहर वालों को ही उस में न भरा जाय । इस के अलावा मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो भी प्रधान कार्यालय बिहार के अंदर बोकारो या रांची वगैरह में हैं उन को बिहार से न हटाया जाय । यह-बिहार-वासियों के साथ घोर अन्याय होगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Alagesan.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There may be many other speakers, who wish to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, we may extend the House further.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: We are agreeable to extend the House; we want more time.... (*interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two speakers from this side on the list. If the speakers cooperate, I think, we can finish it within the time or at the most, we may require 10—15 minutes more. If the House agrees, we may extend the House by half an hour at the most.

What do you propose?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I do not think anybody from this side is anxious to speak. Let us finish this Bill today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From this side also there are three names, Shri Pabitra Mohan, Shri Tiwariji and Shri Ramdas Singh. If they opt not to speak, then it is all right.

श्री रामदास सिंह (गिरिडीह) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल पर गंभीरता से सोचने के लिए समय देना चाहिए और इस का टाइम बढ़ाना चाहिए . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am in the hands of the House. Let the House decide whether we should sit for a few minutes more.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I think, this Bill should be passed today whatever time it takes.... (*interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Members do not agree.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: They are agreeing; we agree to pass it today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are not ready to extend the time;

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: My party is ready to extend the time, ask the opposition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Alagesan has said that they have no objection. He is ready to sit late.

Should I take it that all of us are agreeable to sit for some more time? I think, it is agreed.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

श्री युधराज (कटिहार) : जिन लोगों के नामों की अभी चर्चा की गई है उन के अलावा श्री लखन लाल कपूर, युवराज और रामदेव सिंह के संशोधन आप के सामने हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि अगर सात बजे तक यह हाउस चलता है तो चले और कल भी अगर बढ़ाने की जरूरत हो तो 6 बजे के बाद समय बढ़ा कर इस को चलाया जाय ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I do not agree that the House should be extended beyond 6 P.M. daily.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I do not know where my friends were earlier. जो संशोधन उन्होंने दिया है उस को तो मैं ने मान लिया है, तो उस में और भाषण देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इस को जल्दी खत्म किया जाय ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Alagesan. I would request you to make the points only.

SHRI O V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): I am the only speaker from the opposition, you have to give me sufficient time.

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : सभापति महोदय, इस के लिये 1 घन्टा 5 मिनट समय बढ़ाया गया था। मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह बिल आज पास होना चाहिये । अगर दो-चार मिनट समय आगे बढ़ जाय, तो इस में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Our objection to the Bill is not only to the contents of the Bill but also to the manner which it is being rushed through this House....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I do not know why they are repeating. I have already expressed regret. I thought this House discussed it in the initial stage and no other points they have to add. Therefore, I said it should be put through. I did not mean any disrespect to any Member and certainly to the Opposition Members. That I will never do.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Nobody is there in the Opposition now.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: It is not only a question of respect. It is the procedure that is being adopted. There were objections raised to this Bill even at the introduction stage. It was my hon. friend, Shri Stephen who raised objection at the introduction stage. At that time the hon. Minister for Steel, Shri Biju Patnaik said, "I do not wish to have a lengthy discussion. That will come at the consideration stage." He said a few words. Sir, it has been the usual practice in this House that whenever a Bill is brought forward and whenever a Bill of this far-reaching repercussions ..... (*Interruptions*). What is this sort of thing? What is this group discussion? This is not your pocket borough, Mr. Biju Patnaik. This is the Parliament of India ....(*Interruptions*). I do not treat it as my pocket borough. I treat it with respect.

Sir, it has been the practice, a uniform practice in this House that whenever a Bill is brought forward, especially a Bill of this nature, a Bill of such a far-reaching nature is brought forward, the hon. Minister moves the consideration motion by explaining the provisions of the Bill. That has not been done. When I go through the Rules book, there is nothing said about it. Perhaps there is a lacuna. The Speaker is going to tighten up the rules of the House and this thing may be looked into....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Not tighten up, to improve them.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Yes, I mean to improve them.

Sir, whether there is any rule or not, it has been the uniform practice in this House that when the Minister rises to move for consideration of the Bill, he explains the provisions of the Bill. Here he has done no such thing. In fact, when Mr. Stephen or somebody rose to speak on the Bill, he said, 'No, no. 5 minutes.' This I would like to submit....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Are you talking on the Bill or are you talking about the Minister?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I am talking of both. I chose to speak on the contents as well as on the manner in which it was being rushed through....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I stand corrected, I told you already. What is the purpose of repeating it?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I would like to tell the Janata Party. .... (*Interruptions*). Please do not interrupt me. Though we may be two Congress for other purposes, but as far as the opposition to the Janata Party is concerned, we are one Congress.

Now, he said that we have no right to dispute the manner in which he is trying to put this Bill through. I would like to remind him, the hon. Minister for Steel of the statement that he issued after coming out of the jail. He issued a statement fully supporting Sanjay Gandhi and the 20-point programme....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Really? Where did you read it?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: That was the statement that he issued. We read that in the press.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Please read that. This is the case of the Congress, I say.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: It is this gentleman who said, "We have no right to talk about the procedure in this House."

I would like to say again while answering objections at the introduction stage he said—

> "The holding company idea was stated by my predecessor Shri Kumaramangalam. I am only taking it upto a final stage of making one company. It is not a part of the Ministry. It will be a separate company. Instead of a holding company, it will be commanding company with full authority to deal with the production...."

While moving the Bill he said that he is continuing what late Shri Kumaramangalam has done. He is following the foot steps of Shri Kumaramangalam. I would like to suggest that the two gentlemen are so polls apart that one cannot follow the other.

I would like to tell him that the two are brought up in different philosophies. This Minister is a private sector man, out and out a votary of the private sector and a beneficiary of the private sector.

The other day when Shri Stephen pointed out that the Minister has mining interests, Shri Jagannath Rao said he had given it up long ago; we also know him as the Proprietor of a Steel Company called Kalinga Tubes. The hon. Minister has got his own interest in the steel business. Now he is trying to alter the structure. Steel production has to be viewed in this light. And what is he doing now? He is doing just the opposite of what Shri Kumaramangalam did. He said that he was following Shri Kumaramangalam. That is why I am making this point.

The purpose of setting up this holding company which was a new experiment has been explained by late Shri Kumaramangalam himself. Shri Kumaramangalam announced "that

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the Government had decided in principle to set up such holding companies not only in the steel and allied industries, but in other sectors where large scale economic operations were involved."

This idea of holding company, he not only wanted to be implemented in the field of steel production but he wanted it to be extended to other fields also.

Now the hon. Minister here comes before the House and just reverses the process and yet he tells us that he is following Shri Kumaramangalam. What is he doing now? Broad policy decision and the integrated steel production in all these companies which was being looked after by SAIL is being departmentalised. He seeks to bring it under the control of his Ministry. There are so many steel plants—with a vast investment of Rs. 3000 crores or so—these are managed by Board of Directors. The SAIL was intended to co-operate the production activities of all these steel plants. Now, what the Minister seeks to do through the Bill is this: he wants to run the steel mills from his office in the secretariat. That is what he intends to do. And this Minister is capable of it. During Panditji's time, Sir, he was sitting in a room in the Secretariat calling himself the Defence Adviser or perhaps he was called by others Defence Adviser, and in that capacity he travelled to America and there he said things as if he was the Defence Minister and he came to grief on that account, and he had to leave the job. So, Sir, now again, he is trying to play the same gimmicks While saying that he is following Kumaramangalam, he is doing just the opposite thing. Why do you change the set up? When you change the set-up should you not tell us how this set up has failed? Should you not tell us how the holding company concept does not suit steel production? Should he not tell us that the holding company which was formed and working for about 3 or 4 years has failed in what respects? Should he not tell us whether it has not produced profit or production has gone down why he should change it? Should he not tell us all these things? Or, is it merely change for change's sake? Or, does the Janata Government want to change everything which the previous Government did? I just want to know all these things. Now, he has not said anything about it. He has not enlightened this House on this matter. He has not told us the reasons why he is trying to change, why is changing the 'holding-company concept' which Mr. Kumaramangalam introduced and he wanted to extend it to other fields as well. Why should he end this concept even in the field of steel itself? I would like the House to look into the record of SAIL. Let us know what has been its record. Let us know the record of these steel mills including TISCO. They produced in 1976-77 10 million tonnes crude steel and 7.1 million tonnes saleable steel, which is a record, which is established by SAIL. The production in 1976-77 was as much as 19.3 per cent higher than that in 1975-76. Again the 1975-76 production was higher than in 1974-75 by 17.4 per cent. What has the Minister to show to us as his record? Really, Sir, when he took over as Minister I was happy. I associated him with a certain amount of dynamism which he had shown as Chief Minister of Orissa. Now, what has been his record? Here is a publication, SAIL News, his own Ministry's publication. It is a SAIL publication. Well, it gives certain figures. It gives the figure of saleable steel as 7.16 million in 1976. It became 7 million in 1977.

For saleable pig iron, it was 1.762 millions in 1976; it got reduced to 1.453 millions in 1977. This is the record that the hon. Minister has shown. He put all the blame on the SAIL. I would tell him that it is due to the interference of the hon. Minister, that

the SAIL has been handicapped in its working.

Again I am quoting these things. At the time of the budget what did the hon. Minister say? He made a very novel declaration, a very bold declaration. He said: 'I am going to do without the budgetary support. We thought that he would bring some money from his pocket or elsewhere from Orissa or America. This is what he said. Don't you remember?

> 'I am going to do the steel production without any budgetary support.'

He was immediately relieving the Finance Minister of the financial burden on investment in the steel sector. That was what he said. Now, what did he do? He said that he would do without the budgetary support. Let him answer. The budget document for 1977-78 says that the outlay on steel was going to be Rs. 576 crores. This is the budgetary support. In 1977-78 if he is going to forgo the budgetary support, let him tell this House. Now this Rs. 576 crores includes Rs. 557 crores for the four million tonnes expansion of Bokaro. Again,

Bhilai four million tonne stage.	Rs. 167 crores.
Kudremukh Iron Ore Co.	Rs. 137 crores.
Salem Steel Project ..	Rs. 13 crores.

So, the budgetary support that he is getting is to the tune of Rs. 576 crores. Now, what about the tall claim that he made on the floor of the House? He said that he was going to do without the budgetary support. What has it come to? If the hon. Minister tells that he is going to improve the working of the steel mills by keeping it under his department, are we going to believe it?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is under my department.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: It is not under your department. You go through the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken already fifteen minutes. You will please wind up.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: But, I am very relevant. This is what the statement of objects and reasons says:

> "Having regard to the present nature of these activities and potentialities for the future, it would also be greatly advantageous if the units/companies concerned therewith function directly under Government."

So, there is a difference. Formerly they were not functioning directly under Government. So, just as he did when he was an adviser in Defence in the Jawaharlal Nehru days, he would make the Chairman of the SAIL or the Managing Director of SAIL sit in an adjoining room of the Secretariat and he would go on meddling in the affairs of the steel companies and bring steel production to ruin in this country. It is for that purpose that he has brought this Bill and it is with that view that he wants this House to pass this Bill without any consideration. I wish to tell you that there is objection to the Bill not only from this side of the House but many members on that side also are taking exception to this Bill. It has not been sufficiently discussed. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has taken the Cabinet into confidence an given the reasons for trying to change this set up. He does not seem to have done so. Similarly, if he has not taken his own Cabinet into confidence, has he taken the ruling party into confidence? What it discussed in the party? I do not know. He is bringing about a big change. He is killing the idea of holding company. He asks us to immediately agree to it without any

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discussion, without any debate. He is not prepared to take it to the Select Committee. He is not prepared to elicit public opinion. He is not prepared to hear the other hon. Members of the House. The time is so short that you have to ring the bell.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 18 minutes. Mr. Stephen on your side has also taken 25 minutes.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I sympathise with you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: So, Sir, I, along with my hon. friends on this side and on the other side oppose this Bill *in toto*.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी (गोपालगंज): सभापति जी, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के ढांचे में बराबर परिवर्तन होता रहा है और जैसे औरंगजेब के समय में हुआ था दौलताबाद से दिल्ली और दिल्ली से दौलताबाद और फिर दौलताबाद से दिल्ली जो हो रहा है यह बन्द होना चाहिये । सरकार की खास हिदायत है कि जितने भी हैड आफ़िसेज हैं कम्पानियों के दिल्ली से बाहर हों । लेकिन उसके बाद भी मंत्री जी चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का हैड आफ़िस दिल्ली में रहे । पहले हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का आफिस दिल्ली में था । एस्टीमेस्ट्स कमेटी ने अपनी 33वीं रिपोर्ट 1958–59 में सिफारिश की कि दिल्ली में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का हैड आफ़िस नहीं रहना चाहिये और उन्होंने अपनी रिकमन्डेशन नम्बर 45 में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के हैड आफ़िस के लोकेशन के बारे में राय दी कि दिल्ली से हटा कर वहां रखा जाये जहां स्टील प्लान्ट्स नजदीक हों । और इसलिये यह दिल्ली से उठा कर रांची भेजा गया । और उस सिफारिश को....

(व्यवधान)

Please stop these things. You are not a superman that you will poke your nose everywhere. I am giving arguments. If you have arguments to advance you may do so.

सरकार ने ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिकमन्डेशन को स्वीकार किया और 1963 में एस्टीमेटस कमेटी को जवाब में कहा

"The Head Office of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. has been shifted to Ranchi."

अब दूसरे मिनिस्टर आये उनको भी कुछ ऐक्सपेरीमेंट करने का मन हुआ और प्राइवेट सेक्टर यानी टाटा से एक अधिकारी को जिसका नाम श्री वदूद खां था, इसका चेयरमैन बना दिया और वह सेक्रेटरी स्टील मिनिस्ट्री के भी बना दिये गये । कोई प्राइवेट सेक्टर का आदमी केवल चेयरमैन ही न हो, बल्कि मिनिस्ट्री का सेक्रेटरी भी हो जाये, कहीं ऐसा आपने देखा है ? यह आश्चर्य की बात है पहले कभी नही हुआ था । और चूंकि वह चेयरमैन थे इसलिये मंत्रालय के सेक्रेटरी भी हो गये और उनकी सुविधा के लिये रांची से फिर दिल्ली हैड आफ़िस ले आया गया । अब वह न सेक्रेटरी हैं और न चेयरमैन हैं । अब क्या सुविधा होगी सरकार को ? हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का हैड आफिस वहां रहना चाहिये जहां नजदीक में प्लांट्स हों । रांची से दुर्गापुर पास है, रूरकेला नजदीक है, बोकारो नजदीक है, आमनसोल नजदीक है । भिलाई प्लान्ट उस वक्त भी था जिस वक्त हैड आफ़िस रांची में गया था । तो भिलाई वहां से गवर्न होता था । और दिल्ली से जितनी देर लगेगी भिलाई जाने में उससे कम समय लगेगा रांची से जाने में । यदि हवाई जहाज़ से जायगें तो नागपुर में ठहरना पड़ेगा और फिर वहां से मोटर से चलना पड़ेगा । तो क्या फ़न है कि दिल्ली में हैड आफ़िस को रखें ? क्यों रखें ?

बिहार एक बड़ा दब्बू स्टेट है। जो आता है वहां से हैड आफ़िस उठा कर दूसरी जगह ले जाता हैं ।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : बिल पास नहीं होगा इस तरह से ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : रांची से उठा कर दिल्ली लाये थे इसलिये कि श्री वदूद खां को सुविधा हो ।

श्री बीजू पटनायक : उनसे पूछिये जो उस समय सरकार में थे, मुझ से क्या पूछ रहे हैं ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : आप कहते हैं कि पिछली सरकार की गलतियों को सुधार रहे हैं । क्या इसी तरह सुधारेंगे ।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : (पूर्णिया) : इसीलिये इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाय ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से रिक्वैस्ट करूंगा कि इस हैड आफिस को दिल्ली न रखकर उसको रांची ले जायें क्योंकि वहां यह दफ्तर सब स्टील प्लान्टस से नज़दीक पड़ेगा, वहां से ज्यादा कंट्रोल हो सकेगा । अपने तमाशे के लिये या सेक्रेटरिएट के कंट्रोल के लिये दिल्ली में इसका आफिस वह न रखें ।

दूसरी बात इन्होंने अपने बिल में बताई है कि रिफ्रक्टरीज़ का हैड आफिस जो बोकारो में था, उसे भिलाई ले जायेंगे । मैंने इस पर अमैंडमैंट दी है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्यों ले जायेंगे ? ऐसे ही जब मन में आया आपने कह दिया ? क्योंकि इस बात को आपने मान लिया है इसलिये मैं इस पर अधिक बहस नहीं करूंगा ।

लेकिन मेरा जो प्वाइन्ट है कि स्टील का हैड आफिस रांची होना चाहिये, क्योंकि वहां से सब जगह आने जाने में सुविधा है, वह जरूर होना चाहिये । स्टील कंपनी के पास दो दो हवाई जहाज हैं जो कि रांची से कलकत्ता 35 मिनट में पहुंच जाता है । दिल्ली से पहुंचने में बहुत समय लगता है । हरेक सुविधा वहां पर है, लेकिन चूंकि बिहार कमज़ोर प्रान्त है, इसलिये जो मन में आया मनमानी करने लगते हैं उसके साथ ।

रांची में पंच-महला मकान बना हुआ है, दिल्ली में बनाना पड़ेगा, या यहां पर लाखों रुपया किराये का देना पड़ेगा । वहां स्टाफ के लिए भी और आफिस के लिये भी मकान हैं, सब सुविधाए हैं । लेकिन ज़िद है कि हम दिल्ली में आफिस रखेंगे । ज़िद से गवर्नमेंट चलाने से लोगों का कल्याण नहीं होता है, इसलिये निवेदन करूंगा कि जिद को छोड़िये और उचित बात करिये ।

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is not enough time to speak on this but I will not take much time. The Bill seeks to restructure various public sector Iron and Steel factories, mines and other connected businesses thereunder. The purpose of the Bill is for better management of and greater efficiency in the public sector steel plants.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Bill, I would say that the Minister in his Statement of Objects has said that the efficiency of the management and the development of the public sector steel and mine units would be increased and that with the development of Rourkela and Bhilai factories the goods produced in those factories could be sold at a very cheaper rate. But for this purpose, he should make his efforts to develop the Paradip port which is his own child. And to develop the Paradip Port means to have a rail link in between

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

Rourkela and Talcher, in between Sambalpur and Talcher. Without that even though he says that there will be much profit, and better management and more efficiency it cannot be achieved, because without proper transport facilities for moving the goods produced in those factories, the purpose cannot be achieved. So, I suggest that hon. Minister should try at least to develop the Paradip Port, which is the deepest Port in the entire Eastern coastal area of our country as also connecting this port with the Steel factories with rail links. The Minister should also try to establish the second steel plant in Orissa together with extention of the Rourkela steel plant as is schemed.

Mr Chairman I have very intentively heard the objections of Shri Stephen and Shrimati Parvati Krishnan to this Bill. This Bill is not the child of the Minister himself. It is the child—he has seen the entire file—of Mr. Kumaramangalam, and the child of the previous government. The Bill was in the womb of the previous government and fortunately or unfortunately it was born after this government came into power. So, I should say to Mr. Stephen: it is your child and the child belongs to your family and it comes from your own blood. To Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan I should say that this Bill is her nephew and she should fondly and affectionately take this Bill into her lap.. (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: You do not want me to keep quiet when my nephew is being led astray.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: No, no. Your nephew will be given all care and all attention and you are there as a watch dog and if your nephew goes astray you will have all the power and the position to check this side that is this government. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर: सभापति महोदय, यह बिल बहुत विवादास्पद है। इसे इतनी जल्दी पास करना कोई जरूरी नहीं है। आखिर कोई आसमान नहीं टूटने जा रहा है, कोई भूकंप नहीं होने जा रहा है। इसलिए इस बिल पर चर्चा स्थगित कर दी जाये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि इस हाउस के सेंटीमेंटस को देखते हुए इस बिल पर विचार को स्थगित कर दिया जाये और इसे बाद में ले लिया जाय, जब कि इस पर अच्छी तरह से बहस हो सके।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The object of the Bill is somewhat clouded.... (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :(बक्सर) : सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने इस बिल के लिए 7 बजे तक का समय निर्धारित किया था, और अब 7 बज रहे हैं.....

सभापति महोदय : अभी निर्णय हुआ था कि कुछ मिनट बढ़ा दिये जायें, जिससे यह चर्चा समाप्त हो सके। मैंने कहा था कि इसके लिए समय को मैक्सिमम साढ़े सात बजे तक बढ़ायेंगे, इस से आगे नहीं।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It seems that the Bill is directed towards conferring greater control to SAIL in respect of different units known as corresponding units. It seems that the Minister is thinking that more centralised control over different units will result in better performance. This is supposed to be the objective. Now, the Ministry is at the apex and is very much controlling the policy. Even the appointment of officers, directors, everything is controlled by the ministry. That control of the Ministry will remain.

What is happening now? The directors of SAIL or SAIL itself will own the different companies. Instead of SAIL being the holding company, SAIL will own the company. That means the directors of SAIL will be directly responsible for these companies. What was there previously?

19 hrs.

The different units were the subsidiaries of SAIL under the Companies' Act and really under the complete control of the Government viz., the Ministry of Steel. I am unable to understand as to what is the real object in changing the ownership of different units to SAIL itself. I should have thought that the party which speaks of decentralisation of power will not try to build up a big giant which will directly control all these units. Our fear is, as in the case of various companies which provide for consultancy, design and engineering services, etc. they are now going primarily under the direct control of the Department of Steel. Probably the Minister has fallen into the trap of some sort of bureaucratic idea of directly bringing in these things under the control of the Ministry instead of giving the different companies, the responsibility of managing these things. Therefore, we would request the hon. Minister to tell us the real principle and object. The Statement of Objects and reasons is very vague. It is stated: "It is essential for proper development of the steel industry that public sector steel plants achieve maximum production and are managed with the greatest efficiency. For this purpose, it would be advisable to bring these plants under the overall control of an Integral company, which should function to the maximum extent possible as an integrated steel complex..."; what is the benefit of having an Integrated steel complex? I believe, after a great of deal of consideration, SAIL was brought into existence as a holding company, because after all the Ministry has indirect control. Through SAIL, it will be able to coordinate the policies and the functioning of the different companies. Because SAIL was the holding company it could nominate the Directors and could completely control the policies of the different units. Therefore, this change over is either on paper only, or there is something which is not being disclosed and we would like the hon. Minister to take us into confidence and tell us the real object.

There are two clauses on which I have submissions to make *viz.*, Clauses 14 and 15. This always happens, the Officers of the different units will now become the employees of SAIL. It is always added that they shall continue on the same terms and conditions unless and until such tenure and terms and conditions are duly altered by the Integral company. This power is always taken. Previously the persons were Government employees and they were entitled to the benefits of Article 301; they lose it in one stroke, they come under the control of the holding company, they come under the control of SAIL which will own these companies. Now their terms and conditions and their tenure are subject to alterations the only restraint being duly altered. That is not the protection given to the Government employees. We would like to ask the hon. Minister to give a definite assurance that under this provision, the terms and conditions of the employees will not be changed to their detriment and that they will continue to get all the facilities. We want a clear assurance that bureaucratic control will not take complete grip over the day-to-day functioning of the unit.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Mr. Chairman Sir, it appears that there are some other friends who also want to speak about it. Already they are restless. They do not want to sit today. Perhaps you can take up this Bill on some other day. It has been approved by the Cabinet and by the Planning Commission. Still since the hon. members do not wish to sit today, it can be taken up on some other day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have an opportunity to reply.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 28, 1978/Phalguna 9, 1899 (Saka).

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